

Twenty-Second Year—Oct. 31, 1914

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# The GRAPHIC

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## Knowland Convicted by His Party Organ

By Direct Wire—Exclusive Dispatch.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Oct. 27.—In California the Republican machine is behind Representative Joseph R. Knowland for the senate. Mr. Knowland supported enthusiastically the stand-pat policies and legislation of the Cannon regime.

Shamelessly admitted by Knowland's chief supporter in Southern California. Is this fit material to represent the people of California in the upper house at Washington?

RALPH FULLER



# Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst

*President of the Association for the Prevention of Crime, and Pastor Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York, believes California would make a great mistake to adopt Prohibition. He Says in a telegram dated October 20th:*

## WESTERN UNION NIGHT LETTER

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, Vice-President.

NEWCOMB CARLTON, President.

BELVIDERE BROOKS, Vice-President.

RECEIVED AT S. E. corner of Pine and Montgomery Sts. SAN FRANCISCO  
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G. A. SBARBORO

A. S. New York, Oct. 20, 1914

I am amazed at the possible prohibitory action of California touching the matter of the manufacture, sale and transportation of wine. Such action would be a short-sighted contribution to the cause of sound and wholesome temperance. People are going to drink and they are going to drink something that has a measure of stimulus in it and to let them drink light wines is one of the surest means of preventing their drinking heavy whiskey. I know that, from having lived in wine producing countries where wine is freely used by old and young and intoxication exceedingly rare. Tying a man up too strongly in sumptuary matters means that in course of time he will break his bonds and the last estate of that man will be worse than the first. It is Unamerican and immoral to dictate to a man what his conduct shall be in matters that are not intrinsically evil

C. H. PARKHURST.

## Vote "NO" on Proposition No. 2 and Save California's Vineyards!



# THE GRAPHIC

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LOS ANGELES, OCTOBER 31, 1914

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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER :: EDITOR

RANDOLPH BARTLETT :: :: ASSOCIATE



## STATE POLITICS IN REVIEW

WITH the election only three days away from date of publication of this issue of The Graphic, a review of the political situation, in which we shall attempt no predictions, is in order. What of Fredericks? Personally, he has made an excellent impression and is far stronger today before the people than when the results of the primary were announced. He has not been helped by his ticket to any extent, but the reverse. If he is elected, and we think he has an even break with his opponent, it will be in spite of the handicaps under which he has been campaigning. The wet blanket of Knowland's nomination was made an added burden by the puerile partisanship of the senatorial candidate's utterances. Ten years ago his illogical inanities might have passed muster and deceived the majority, but we believe that sort of complaisant acceptance has gone, never to return. Fredericks is of good gubernatorial timber, broad-minded and with a splendid record. He will not disappoint the people if he manages to overcome the incumbrances that have hedged him about.

Governor Johnson's main strength lies in the excellence of his commissions, which, though adding to the cost of the government are, doubtless, cheaper to the taxpayers in the long run. But the governor's demagogic ways repulse rather than attract new adherents and they may cost him the election. He is a law unto himself. He has done many excellent things for California and not a few reprehensible acts, notably his political campaigning away from the state, for personal aggrandizement, several months in succession, at the expense of the people; his pernicious anti-Japanese interference with federal affairs; his interruption of justice in regard to homicides in too numerous instances and his tendency to ignore the remainder of the state in public appointments, as witness his judicial selections; his campaign is on a non-partisan basis, he says, while his appointments to office have been notoriously partisan.

There is no doubt of John Eshleman's election as lieutenant-governor, nor should there be. As chairman of the state railroad commission he has won the confidence of the people and should have headed his ticket. As for Senator Curtin's candidacy for governor, while it is a compliment to a good man, it is of a hopeless nature and, doubtless, the party following will be by no means a unit in his support. Election of Frank Jordan as secretary of state, John S. Chambers, controller, Friend W. Richardson, treasurer, U. S. Webb,

attorney general, Wm. S. Kingsbury, surveyor general, and Edward Hyatt, superintendent of public instruction, is conceded. There is a chance for argument between Jeff McElvaine, Republican nominee for member of the state board of equalization in the fourth district and H. S. Cattell, Progressive-Prohibition nominee, with the odds, perhaps, slightly in favor of McElvaine, who is a good campaigner.

In the ninth and tenth congressional districts the situation is unchanged from our previous survey. Bell and Roberts have Randall to beat and he is likely to walk away an easy winner if his primary vote is any criterion. The pounding he has received in the Times is an argument in his favor and the publicity given him in Roberts' personal organs have aided rather than retarded his candidacy. In the tenth district the incumbent, Stephens, rules favorite, with Captain Osborne in strong position because of his sterling personal worth; the feeling, however, that he could not do more than Stephens, as a minority representative, is likely to land the Progressive candidate a winner. Nathan Newby will get a good complimentary vote, but he will run far behind Phelan. Carr in the thirty-fifth (Pasadena) senatorial district should be beaten by Trumbull, if only to rebuke the Progressive nominee for his perfidy two years ago in voting for the anti-alien land law against the wishes of many of his constituents to whom he gave a promise that he afterward broke. He is a weak sister. The one joke in the legislative group is F. "Gladhand" Mouser, in the seventy-fourth district, whose assumption to legislative honors is a serious reflection on the Progressive party.

For the county shrievalty Messrs. Hammel and Cline are fairly evenly matched but with the odds in favor of the incumbent. Mr. Woolwine has put up a strong campaign for district attorney and has Ford's friends worried. It looks like a close vote. Assessor Hopkins having no opposition for re-election can read his title clear. As for the various aspirants for peace justices we have no suggestions to offer. The entire list of candidates might as well live in Kamschatka so far as personal knowledge of individual merits or demerits are concerned.

## GLANCE AT JUDICIAL ASPIRANTS

LOCALLY, the chief interest in the candidates for the judiciary centers in the contest between Judges Conrey and Craig for the presiding justiceship of the second appellate court. The circus methods employed by Judge Craig's publicity bureau, the efforts by his agents to portray Judge Conrey as a man approaching second childhood, as contrasted with his own vigorous personality, the suggestion to newspaper publishers how to violate the newspaper postal laws in handling his publicity matter all reflect seriously on Judge Craig's candidacy and should conspire to the defeat of his ambition. Judge Conrey served for twelve years on the superior bench of the county before being promoted to the appellate court and his record is an enviable one. A good lawyer, a just jurist and a man of great culture, he is eminently fitted for the position he seeks. Far from being senile he is in his prime, physically and mentally. It is deplorable that a judge on the bench, in his eagerness to gain promotion, should so forget the proprieties as to lend himself to such questionable tactics.

For the superior court there is a plethora of

good timber and the voter has the choice of such excellent material as Judges Monroe, Wilbur, Willis, Jackson, Myers, Morrison and Reeve, with a list of twelve other aspirants from which to select two judges to fill the complement of ten. Turning to the state supreme court an interesting situation is disclosed. Justice F. M. Angellotti, after twelve years of faithful service, aspires to the chief justiceship, his opponent being Judge William M. Conley of Madera county, a fine type of jurist whose popularity is attested by the handsome vote he received at the primary election. The bench will be honored and the people well served if either of these estimable candidates is chosen.

There are two vacancies for associate justices of the supreme court and four aspirants. Justice Lucien Shaw, formerly of Los Angeles, incumbent, seeks re-election and his excellent record should assure him the place. That Judge William P. Lawlor of San Francisco also will be chosen is indicated by the extraordinarily large vote he polled at the primary. The publicity he received in the graft prosecution made his name familiar throughout the state, aiding greatly his ambition at this time. Justice William P. James of the second appellate court is a candidate of merit, however, who will, doubtless, poll a large vote of confidence which should insure his re-election to the appellate court four years hence. Judge J. D. Murphey is not so well known in Southern California and while he will probably receive strong indorsement in the north his relatively small vote this side of the Tehachapi will remove him from the contest. Altogether, the outlook for the bench is for splendid material and with the proper rebuke administered to Judge Craig for his dubious campaign methods, the people may be well satisfied with the juristic unfolding of the November 3 election.

## SANITY AND THE SENATORSHIP

WITH all due regard to the various candidates for office, now before the electorate for final consideration, we are firmly of the opinion that the contest for United States senator is the most important to the people of California and to the state. Are we to be classed as reactionary or progressive? Is California to take the back track or record a step forward? The country is watching with curious interest the outcome of the senatorial struggle in our state. It has seen our representatives opposing, so many times, from a mistakenly selfish viewpoint, the broad and big interests of the United States, in order to gain assumed local advantages, that a feeling of lost confidence in California's judgment on national questions is gradually permeating the country. To our shame, be it said, the California point of view, as expressed by our delegation in congress, and by the administration at Sacramento, is regarded by the thinking men of the nation as insincere and wholly selfish.

Is this a true indictment? Witness the silly clamor against the Japanese. The political exertions of Governor Johnson to cast obloquy on an inconsiderable number of hardworking foreigners, with whose government the United States was in treaty, guaranteeing equal consideration with all favored nations. The deliberate insult to Japan, chargeable to Johnson's demagoguery, was wholly superfluous and indelicate. It was a gross interference with federal powers and in no sense warranted. In the entire United States there are



only seventy thousand Japanese, the great mass well-behaved, abstemious, industrious and intelligent. Give them a chance and they will make excellent citizens, a credit to the country and a means of adding to its general prosperity. We should be proud to attract to our shores such material for our melting pot. To say that they are not fit ingredients is unfair; open the way to their naturalization and give them honest test. Their progress in the last forty years is the best guarantee of their eligibility to citizenship under the Constitution.

Even as the broader-minded people of the country hold diametrically opposed views to those betrayed by Governor Johnson on the Japanese question, so do they also deprecate the economically unsound and selfish stand taken by our congressional delegation, in the main, on the free tolls controversy. Ethics aside, our treaty obligation not considered, the fallacy of remitting canal tolls to the one interest that will reap the largest profit from the \$400,000,000 expenditure assumed by the whole people, is apparent. To say that we shall be reimbursed by lower freight rates is to display a childish trust in water transportation lines not justified by precedents ashore. Besides, if we do, it will be no more than the \$1.25 a ton canal charges. How much surer and safer to have these tolls paid into the treasury, direct, rather than take any chance of a proportion of the remissions sticking to the fingers of the parties in interest?

This brings us to the attitude of the most pestiferous of the yapping politicians who for the sake of fancied prestige with the party that sent them to Washington opposed the administration measure that is based on national honesty and sound economy. We refer, of course, to "Sly Joey" Knowland who dared to impute the motives of the President and by his shameful aspersions of Mr. Wilson earned the contempt of every self-respecting citizen. We will charitably ignore the rumor that Knowland was prompted to his attitude by those selfishly interested, preferring to believe that "Sly Joey" simply saw a chance to make political capital out of his contemptible play. He was an avowed candidate for United States senator at the time, and he hoped to fool the people of California into believing that he was championing their cause in denouncing their President and arguing for the special privilege sought. "Sly Joey" was consistent in one respect: he has been allied with the special interests ever since he has been in congress and in his direction the common people have nothing to gain. To send this blatant baiter of Presidents, this arrant reactionary, this economically unsound politician to the upper house of congress as representing California were to set the state back two decades. It is unthinkable.

There are others of his kind striving for recognition, not so blatant, it is true, but just as unsound politically. Their only argument for election lies in denouncing the tariff which, we are told, is working such havoc among California industries. Buncombe! pure buncombe! The Underwood tariff law, save in remote instances, has damaged California not at all, certainly, in no way commensurate with the benefit it has conferred on the masses, and that is the paramount consideration. The bleatings of the high protection back numbers reflect on the mentality of the utterers of such nonsense and should inspire in the constituency they address profound contempt. The lowered tariffs redound to the welfare of the masses, and if they hurt, in instances, the privileged few, why should the ones who are chosen by the majority traitorously yap for a minute minority? They talk about our orange interests suffering. Rot! Our orange growers have nothing to fear from foreign importations even if the duties were wholly removed. Lemons will soon occupy a similar impregnable position, owing to

the superior quality of our product. The beet sugar mills are doing well and will be more than content if let alone. In 1916, when the raw cane is admitted free of duty, the refiners in New York will be the real arbiters of their fate. If they give the people the full benefit of the saving—which they will not—then why should the consumers care if all the beet mills go out of business? The farmers can quickly readjust their crops to new conditions.

This, then, is the situation to confront in electing a United States senator next Tuesday: Shall we choose a reactionary, an enemy to the people, as we have shown, in the person of "Sly Joey" Knowland, or send to Washington, as successor to Mr. Perkins, a man of the stamp of Hon. James D. Phelan, who is in accord with the progressive principles we have outlined, in thorough sympathy with the President and having the prestige of the party in power at his back? Surely, common sense dictates the answer. Further, a vote for Heney would be a vote wasted. The people of California have nothing to gain by electing a man whose party is in a hopeless minority, whose tariff views are unsound, whose attitude on the free tolls is just as awry as is that of "Sly Joey," and who stands self-confessed as a conspirator with the governor in helping to frame and pass the anti-alien land bill. Wherein he is progressive is not apparent. Certainly, not in vital legislation affecting the masses. The Progressives as a party have been as derelict as the Republican reactionaries in demanding reduction of the tariff. California has a great opportunity before her in the candidacy of Hon James D. Phelan for the United States senate. That she will take advantage of it, we believe. To think otherwise were to reflect seriously on the sanity of the people as a whole.

#### JOKER IN COUNTY TAX LEVY

THERE is work ahead for Supervisor Norton which—if he accomplishes results—will go far toward restoring him in the affections of the majority of his constituents, a body that has not been in entire sympathy with his attitude in the past. We have reference to the pet project of Supervisor Pridham to foist the tainted monolith cement mills on the county taxpayers, for the sole purpose of making political capital for himself, since it is preposterous to suppose that he believes the plant is worth the \$500,000 he is willing the county shall pay for it. Apparently, Supervisor Manning, a candidate for re-election, concurs in this long-conceived plan to thrust upon the county a dubious investment. His constituents should demand of him, before election day, a statement of his intentions and a promise to refrain from unloading on them damaged goods at an exorbitant figure.

If the cement product is any good at Monolith why is it not in demand more? We do not find that the state highway commission, so large a purchaser of cement, has shown any inclination to avail itself of its output at any price, nor is it of record that city contractors are keen to use material from the Monolith mill. There is a reason and it was shown where its product was rejected by the city engineer's office for a stated cause. Another excellent reason lies in the excess freight charges from Monolith to Los Angeles, as compared with rates from cement plants closer in, whose product is subject to no unpleasant criticism. We have heretofore shown the folly of investing half a million dollars of the people's money in a plant that is not above suspicion, whose capacity is greatly in excess of the county's legitimate demands and whose remoteness from the natural market places it at economic disadvantage with other plants having no taint as to output.

That our philanthropic board of supervisors is

contemplating the purchase of the Monolith junk pile is shown by the tax levy, which includes this half million dollar item. Philanthropic, because it is so evidently a project to unload on a prosperous county the discarded residuum of an impoverished city's unprofitable investment. It will be good business for the flattened urban purse, but a mighty poor dicker for the county taxpayers, particularly those at the eastern end who have nothing remotely to gain by the proposed swap. Is Pomona alert to this rape of the county strong box? Do Manning's constituents concur in the jobbery? The tax levy reveals what is in store for the county. Is it willing to pay the assessment for the sake of seeing Pridham reap his political reward when city and county consolidation shall open the way to his cherished ambitions? Will Supervisor Norton prevent the proposed unbusinesslike venture?

#### SALIENT POINTS IN PROCLAMATION

PASSAGES in President Wilson's Thanksgiving Day proclamation that command especial attention are found in that portion which recites that it has been vouchsafed for us to remain at peace, "with honor" and to "succor the suffering and supply the needs of those who are in want," referring to the splendid work of our Red Cross Society. Again, "our crops will feed all who need food," and "the business of the country has been supplied with new instrumentalities and the commerce of the world with new channels of trade intercourse. The Panama canal has been opened to the commerce of the nations."

That the latter statement is more than a mere figure of speech, a polish to a period, recent export statistics amply prove. One day last week, Wednesday, the foreign trade history of exports reached the highest valuation known when they established a credit of \$6,105,076 in favor of this country. For the first three days of the week exports amounted to \$13,200,000. Wednesday's were almost twice as large as for the same day last year. The opposite condition is true of imports. The excess of exports over imports the banner day cited was almost four million dollars. While Wednesday's business was abnormal, due to large ships sailing with costly cargoes, the daily average in exports is rapidly increasing and the purchase of war munitions is steadily offsetting the loss in exports of cotton.

For instance, an enormous demand is reported for horses from the allied armies. The west is traversed by many agents of the foreign governments, contracting for mounts and draught horses. It is said that upward of three million dollars already has been invested in mules and horses, which sum might have been doubled were it not for the lack of sufficient freight room. Kansas reports the sales in the last month of 6500 horses for the English army at an average of \$175 each, a total of \$1,137,500 and dealers in that city and at St. Louis have contracted to deliver ten thousand mules at \$185 a head, a total of \$1,850,000. Another St. Louis contract, made with the French government, is for twenty thousand horses, which at \$175 would mean an expenditure of \$3,500,000. This is to mention only a few of many similar commissions placed at Chicago, Memphis, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City and Wichita.

While these contracts are made with representatives of the allied armies it is stated that Germany is also in the market for goods, although how she manages to get them into the empire is not disclosed. That she is a purchaser, however, is shown by the fact that a lot of German money is said to be in New York, credited to the account of Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfort and other German cities, deposited for the payment of sales of cotton—which is decreed not contraband—wheat, corn and general merchandise. Evidently, the President is on firm ground when he



says that "the steadiness and resourcefulness of our business men will serve other nations as well as our own."

#### HIGH LIGHTS ON AMENDMENTS

HAVING considered, from time to time, the various questions and propositions to be submitted to the vote of the electors next Tuesday, a brief review of the more important amendments proposed is all that will be attempted here. We believe we voice the opinion of the conservative element in the state in saying that if the prohibitionists had allowed a margin of five years to elapse before eliminating the wine grape industry of California the question of "wet" or "dry" would not now be in doubt; as it is the measure probably will be defeated because of its drastic demands. The eight-hour law has encountered tremendous opposition and appears doomed; a just fate. Despite the loose verbiage of the "redlight" act it is so well-intentioned that it deserves support. It is in the interest of good morals. The water commission act is indorsed by many competent judges and promises well. After weighing the pros and cons of the home rule in taxation amendment we believe it is worth a trial; it is a step in advance in bettering our taxation system and while it may work harm in individual cases, in many instances it will help to abolish menacing and unfair conditions.

By no means vote for the abolition of the poll tax. That is the only form of tax paid by the orientals, the nomads and others having no real or personal property. If the million dollars a year which this tax yields should be remitted be sure the men and women having tangible property interests will be mulcted that much more to reimburse the state coffers. The bonding act for a fund to complete and construct buildings on the university grounds at Berkeley should be supported. We are not enamored of the plan to allow absent electors to vote. By all means stop the selling of wild game by amending the code. Consolidation of city and county by initiative is dangerous legislation, unfair to the smaller communities and likely to handicap Los Angeles in the future. Amendment of the Torrens land law is advisable; it is figured that if the present act is made workable it will save the people several million dollars annually.

On the several propositions to increase the state indebtedness by voting bonds for additional state buildings in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles we advise a negative vote. Taxes are heavy enough as it is. Above all, the plan to provide for a fund of \$750,000 for state fair grounds improvements should be defeated. Southern California, which would have a plethora of the burden to shoulder, has little or no interest in the state fair. It is an obsolete form of dissipation in any event. The attempt to interfere with personal liberty by inhibitory work on Sunday, under penalty, is unwise legislation, sure to result in dissatisfaction. We look askance upon the "drugless practice" act, fearing it may authorize many incompetent persons to pose as doctors. Excepting from examination any person practicing any drugless system for six months prior to the effective date of the act opens the way to trouble.

#### EMILE OLLIVIER'S NEAR-PROPHECY

STUDENTS of contemporaneous history are agreed that if the French nation, after suffering defeat by the Germans in 1870, had been treated with more leniency by the victors much of the later friction that has been engendered in the two-score and more years intervening might have been avoided. In other words if Bismarck had been able to accept the huge cash indemnity alone, instead of demanding, also, the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, none of the bitternesses toward Germany, centered in two generations

would have been known. It is believed that the great chancellor was inclined to forego the border provinces, but von Moltke favored their acquisition and the country's clamor was also in that direction, to which Bismarck finally gave heed realizing, however, that it was a political mistake.

Apropos, in the second July number of the Paris Revue des Deux Mondes, is the closing article of a series by M. Emile Ollivier, last premier in the cabinet of Napoleon III, describing the finale of the Second Empire, which he entitles "Fin de l'Empire." At the end he gives a letter addressed by him to the then king of Prussia, dated October 1, 1870, which we have here translated:

Sire: You have been successful; be great. I counselled the war, neither to hinder German unity nor to seize the Rhine. For twelve years I had denied to France the right to prevent German unity or to seize the Rhine. I advised such action only when a proud nation could not accept that which Mommsen has called with pride "the response of Ems." I know my country better than do your German journalists. If you respect our territory, satisfied with the immense glory you have acquired and the facility henceforth assured to you to do as you please in Germany, you will assure to the world a long and happy peace. If you touch our territory you begin another "Thirty Years' War." If you are disinterested you prepare the indissoluble alliance of the Latin and Germanic races. If you seek conquest you prepare against Prussia the alliance of the Slav and Latin races. You invoke God in your proclamation. I also believe in God and in His justice. He chastises us to punish us for becoming softened by a long prosperity. But, be assured. He will punish your people and your race if, inflated by victory, you violently tear from the French nation, people who cling thereto by their deepest feelings. The cry of the oppressed weak will ascend to Him who gives victory and their cry will be heard. Sire, do not despise my word because it is that of one vanquished. Napoleon, after Jena, treated the words of the vanquished with contempt, and those vanquished responded with Waterloo. May the spirit of gentleness and justice incline your heart. I am with respect, sire, your servant,

EMILE OLLIVIER

It is a prophetic utterance viewed in the light of the forty-four years succeeding its outgiving. Doubtless, the British profited by Germany's blunder when they forbore to impose harsh terms on the Boers, at the close of the war in South Africa. As a result, England now finds staunch allies in that part of her empire, proving the wisdom of her course. Already, she has announced that if the allies are successful in the present struggle there shall be no acts of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of German or Austrian empire. This does not mean that Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be retained by Austria-Hungary, but it is a guarantee of unimpaired possessions to the Germanic countries within their natural and lawful boundaries.

#### GRAPHITES

Every man should read Balzar's great study of selfishness, "The Magic Skin," at least three times. Read it, till he can forget the sensuousness of the banquet scene in his absorption in the wonderful development, of the growth of one dominating, overpowering idea. This is worked out with German thoroughness in a thoroughly Gallic manner.

First reading of Tolstoy's Kreutzer Sonata suggests the criticism, "The story of one crazy man told by another." A second reading, years later, proves it to be one of the greatest pleas for social morality ever written. The trouble is it is so written that the appreciation of its greatness is not possible till one has reached the age when its chance for usefulness has passed.

Jean Christophe is an exhaustive study, by a Gallicized German, of the abnormal son of a drunken father. For one who has by age, experience or education obtained a good perspective on life, it is, perhaps, more than interesting; but though recommended by good judges, it is intoxicating, rather than nourishing, as literary pabulum for the adolescent minds.



"LOS GRINGOS" is the title of a sprightly volume of travel and adventure by Lieutenant Henry A. Wise, who served with the Pacific Coast squadron along in the middle 40's. The scenes of his entertaining book are in Alta California, in Mazatlan, Mexico, Sandwich Islands, Marquesas and Society islands. It is with his experiences in California that I am concerned, however, for the graphic pictures he draws of life on this coast when the state was in the making are especially attractive to the collector of early Californiana. Undoubtedly, Lieutenant Wise knew if, indeed, he was not a comrade of that Dr. Wood, surgeon of the fleet, on whose loyal conduct in supplying Commodore Sloat with information that led to the annexation of California, I descanted in these browzings last week. It was a bit curious that "Los Gringos" should arrest my eye at the Old Book Shop immediately following the Wood incident, as recounted in the pages of the California Magazine of 1880, but I have a theory that like attracts like, extending to inanimate objects.

Lieutenant Wise arrived at Monterey early in 1847. Commodore Sloat had been relieved by Stockton, who after occupying Los Angeles and receiving the submission of the native authorities and citizens, placed a small garrison, and at San Pedro re-embarked for San Francisco. He had hardly arrived when word came that the garrison at Los Angeles had capitulated to superior numbers and had gone to the coast. Commodore Stockton, in November, sailed to San Diego, where he landed with 500 men. General Kearney with one hundred dragoons, having arrived overland from Santa Fe, fell in with a native California force under Pico at San Pasqual, with a loss of eighteen saddles and as many more wounded. He effected a junction with Stockton and the combined forces moved north to the San Gabriel river where their passage was opposed by Governor Pico and Castro with 500 cavalry and four field guns. The Californians were put to flight and in their retreat ran upon Colonel Fremont, who had returned hastily from Oregon and was glad to get a chance at his old enemy, Castro. This last force compelled a capitulation and an armistice was signed.

This was the situation when the author of "Los Gringos" reached the perturbed territory. The natives had been confounded and bewildered by speeches and proclamations, relays of fresh commanders-in-chief, with their consequent new governments, civil and military, until a state of fear, uncertainty and excitement had resulted. Moreover, having in mind the previous fiasco, in the Commodore Jones incident, they were not sure that the United States intended to hold permanent possession of the country. It was not until the fresh arrivals of ships convinced them that the Americans were in earnest when, having no arms or competent leaders, the natives agreed to disband for good and return to their peaceful occupations. This state of affairs Lieut. Wise skillfully outlines. He tells how the buccaneering, marauding parties of Gringos were called upon to disperse, mild influences were projected, useless and annoying restrictions were abolished, property of every description was returned or liberally paid for, prisoners were discharged, paroles annulled, the blue jackets, playing soldiers on shore, were ordered to their respective ships, and the volunteers disbanded. All this tended to reassure the natives and to make the new yoke rest as lightly as possible on their shoulders. It was while Lieut. Wise was at Monterey that a body of the California Volunteer Battalion rode in and he thus describes the personnel:

"It was the most impressive little band I ever beheld; they numbered sixty, and, without exception, had gaunt, bony frames like steel, dressed in skins, with heavy beards and unshaven faces; with each man his solid American rifle, and huge knife by the hip. With all their wildness and ferocious appearance they had quite simple manners, and were perfectly frank and respectful in



bearing. Their language and phraseology were certainly difficult for a stranger to comprehend, for many of them had passed the greater portion of their lives as trappers and hunters among the Rocky mountains; but there was an air of indomitable courage hovering about them, with powers to endure any amount of toil or privation—men who wouldn't stick at scalping an Indian or a dinner of mule meat—and you felt assured in regarding them, that with a score of such staunch fellows at your side you would sleep soundly, even though the forests were alive with an atmosphere of Comanche yells."

It is good to get so close a pen picture of this famous organization that had enrolled for service in the California volunteers. It is suspected not glory or patriotism so much as recreation was the incentive. One day the gallant lieutenant strode forth on a tramp among the hills and in process of time found himself at the mission of Carmelo. He describes it as "a quaint old church, falling to decay, with crumbling tower and belfry, broken roofs, and long lines of mud-built dwellings, all in ruins," the remnant of a once flourishing and wealthy settlement. That same "Bill" Anderson, a Cockney rancher, near Monterey, who, students of California history will recall, was murdered by Callaghan, proved a hospitable host to the lieutenant on divers occasions. Bill's history was a simple one. Leaving England as a cabin boy, he deserted and drifted about the islands of the Pacific, until at last he found himself stranded on the shores of California. After having been summarily ejected for his membership with the Graham party, which, like the Bear party, had rendered itself obnoxious to the native population, Bill obtained his release from San Blas and was allowed to return to Monterey where he established a mill, married a native Californian and was able to indulge his appetite for liquor unrestrained. "A great talker and liar" is the author's summing up of this queer character who managed to get into the California histories by reason of his tragic death.

It was while Lieut. Wise was at Monterey that news came to the port of the frightful experiences of the Donner party in the mountains. A Mexican half-breed, named Baptiste, told the author that he worked for the emigrants until his strength was exhausted; that he "ate baby raw, stewed some of Jake Donner and he not good meat, but, sir, very hungry, eat anything." "These," asserts Lieut. Wise, "were his very words." I can supplement Baptiste's statements, to an extent, with the testimony of Eliza P. Donner Houghton, whose story of the Donner party expedition was published three years ago. Mrs. Houghton, a daughter of Captain George Donner, is now, I understand, a resident of Los Angeles. She was four years old when the tragic fate overtook the party. Of Baptiste, she says, "He was only sixteen, but the little half-breed was a sturdy fellow . . . who served us faithfully. He cut wood, amused us children and kept the fire going." Years after, in August 1883, when Baptiste was in his fifty-third year, he told Mrs. Houghton that "no human flesh was used by either Donner family," which is, doubtless, true. He also declared that the four men who died in the Donner camp and were buried, were never disturbed. Of course, after thirty-seven years and before the daughter and niece of two of the dead men John Baptiste would hardly care to repeat what he had told Lieut. Wise, as a lad of sixteen, when the great excuse for his conduct was still fresh in his memory. Possibly, Mrs. Houghton has never read "Los Gringos" and so has not known of Baptiste's earlier statement.

Of San Francisco, at the time of the lieutenant's visit known as Yerba Buena, the author says: "All looks bare and sterile from a distance, and on closer inspection, the deep, sandy soil is covered with impervious thickets of low, thorny undergrowth, with none of the rich green herbage, forests or timber as in Monterey . . . Still there was a great stir and bustle going on. A number of large merchant ships had arrived, bringing the regiment of New York volunteers, and the beach was strewn with heavy guns, carriages, piles of shot, ordnance stores, wagons, tents and camp equipage, while the streets were filled with troops." This was Yerba Buena as Lieut. Wise first saw it early in 1847. "Los Gringos" was published in 1849—my copy bears that date—and of the port the author declares: "It is rapidly springing into importance, and biding fair at some future day, even without the advantages to be derived from the mines—which in 1847 were unknown—to become the greatest commercial port on the Pacific." I might add that the "town" in January, 1847, consisted of about fifty houses, the majority of which were small single-story buildings, constructed chiefly of adobes. They were scattered irregularly over

the space lying between the foot of Telegraph Hill and Happy Valley.

It was shortly before the frigate, to which the author was attached, anchored in the bay that the name of Yerba Buena was changed by an ordinance of the alcalde to San Francisco. That was not accomplished without considerable opposition. Dr. Semple, editor of the Californian at Monterey, interposed vigorous objections and Mr. T. O. Larkin, former United States consul at the old capital, was similarly averse to the change. The latter had founded a new town which he had named Francisca, but fearful of the confounding of the new site with San Francisco, the name was changed to Benicia, which place was expected to be the great future rival of San Francisco. Lieut. Wise says that the embryo city on the Strait of Carquinez was named Benicia in honor of the wife of General Vallejo, who owned the land. Benicia City's future never attained the hopes of its founders, needless to say.

I shall not attempt to follow Lieut. Wise on his expedition to Lower California, where an incipient insurrection demanded the presence of Uncle Sam's marines, nor yet his subsequent journey into the interior of Mexico and later to Honolulu, Tahiti and South American ports. It is a merry cruise he describes and the adventures encountered by the gay young officer lose nothing in the telling. I might add that on his return to the United States he married the daughter of the Hon. Edward Everett, one of Massachusetts' most distinguished statesmen. Later, he cruised in the Mediterranean, serving as flag lieutenant to the squadron. His other books are "Tales for the Marines," equally lively and humorous, and by turns sentimental and melodramatic, and "Scampavias," of which I know nothing. He was related to the Wise family of Virginia, a cousin, Henry Alexander Wise, having been governor of the state in 1856-60. Lieut. Wise died in 1869 at the age of 50.

S. T. C.

#### Hearst and His Peace Movement

England is not to be fooled by flamboyant journalism. It is too recently that Hearst frothed all over the continent at the repeal of the iniquitous free trade measure, shaking his paper fist at Great Britain, for the English people to regard him as their friend. So it is quite natural that the London Express, commenting upon Hearst's peace movement, should make the following remarks: "We quite realize that the peace agitation in America is, to an extent, the result of admirably humane motives, but the fact that it is engineered by Mr. W. R. Hearst, a consistent and bitter enemy of Great Britain, makes the whole thing suspicious from our point of view. Mr. Hearst, who, by the way, owns 'Nash's Magazine' in England, lends his columns to German apologists, and is generally busy playing the German game."

#### England's Crushed Peasantry

Writing on "Country Life in England" in the Forum, F. E. Green says: "A Swedish officer, who had served not only in his own army but also in German and Austrian regiments, resigned his commission on moral grounds and took up his residence in this country because he imagined it to be the ideal home of local government. After traveling about England he came to me with a sad face and said that he had been disillusioned. He had never seen a peasantry so crushed as ours, or one in which Faith and Hope had so long parted company with their sister virtue of Charity, on which our poor laborers' families had mainly to subsist!"

#### Reflections

Even a peaceful landscape gives me pain,—  
On fields like these my fellow men are slain.

Or, when the sun is warm above my head,  
Elsewhere, I think, it shines upon the dead;

While the bright moon, which watches from the sky,  
Sees where the wounded in their torment lie.

From the blue vault these selfsame stars look down  
Upon the ruins of a burning town;

And the night wind now seems a shuddering breath,  
The parting sigh of those who sleep in death.

Nature herself is witness of the woe  
And through her frame she feels the fever flow.

All old familiar things are full of pain,—  
Amid such scenes my fellow men are slain.

—GERTRUDE DARLOW



#### Mary O'Donoghue's Experiences

Dominant Club members are laughing and crying by turn over the merry and pathetic stories recounted by that brilliant observer and accomplished musician, Miss Mary L. O'Donoghue, whose home-coming from abroad, recently, was attended by so many adventurous circumstances. If there is a cleverer or more pungent story-teller than Miss Mary, in or out of local musical circles, what a treat to meet such! She flits from grave to gay, from lively to severe, without an effort and adorns everything she touches upon. I think her description of the foreigner at the Cologne railway station, facing a howling mob that acclaimed him a spy, is as dramatic a recital as any story of the war's beginnings I have heard or read: "He was of medium height, a well knit frame, regular, but swarthy features, and eyes that glistened, but never wavered when a mob of several hundred excited Germans baited him at close quarters and taunted him as a spy. We watched him from an adjoining track. He stood with his broad shoulders backed against a coach, fronting his tormentors and with just the suspicion of a sneer on his handsome face. The situation was full of peril, but he never quavered. In fact, there was almost a suggestion of contempt in his attitude. A stone gashed his brow and drew blood. He slowly patted the wound with a snow-white handkerchief, on which I caught a glimpse of an embroidered crest, and actually smiled. The man's insouciance was admirable if it was simulated, sublime if unaffected. What happened? I don't know. Our train pulled out and left him there at the mercy of the mob. He was lighting a cigarette, which he took from a thin, gold box, when our car passed him. Spy? Perhaps."

#### Rescued by a Conductor

Miss Mary polished her pince-nez. "I say, perhaps," she repeated, "because at that incipient period of the war, the crowds were easily led and were wildly suspicious. At our hotel, the Du Nord, was an Englishwoman of about forty-five; just a plain, earnest sight-seer, caught, like myself, at the close of a continental trip in unpleasant quarters. The mob singled her out on the street as a spy and yelled its disapproval. She spiritedly refuted the charge and asked one of the leaders to go to the Du Nord with her for identification. They ignored her request and surged with her past the hotel, where, it chanced, nobody stood outside who might have recognized her. The woman paled visibly, but she was game. A block beyond, the crowd closed in on her and was about to tear off her outer garments when a street-car conductor, with whom she had several times traveled as far as the hotel, saw her plight and jumping off his platform, fought his way to her side. He scolded the mob, rescued the woman and ran back with her to the Du Nord before the canaille could recover from his bold effort. I was there when she came in, looking very white, but, withal a brave specimen of indignant womanhood. The shock to her nervous system was such, however, that for three hours after she sat in a chair and cried. Of course, she was no more a spy than I was."

#### Rough on the Nobility

"At our hotel," continued Miss Mary, "were Lord Cecil and his family, with ten maids, and at least a dozen other English men and women of note. They had been taking the baths and had hurried away toward home at the first outbreak. After leaving Frankfurt they had a trying experience, having been ordered out of their train at a little waiting station and left all night on the platform, with nothing to eat. In the morning the waiting room was unlocked but such refreshments as were there they were not allowed to sample. Not even coffee was permitted them. At 11 o'clock a little soup was dished out and that was the extent of their commissary after many hours of abstinence. They came to our hotel at Cologne where I learned of their un-



pleasant experiences. Our landlord, a delightful old German, was exceedingly kind to his guests, and strove to ameliorate their lot. When the English were ordered to leave instantaneously he was in great distress, but helpless in the matter. They could not take their baggage so left expensive sables and other choice furs, cloaks, jewelry and personal belongings behind, in his care, and I feel sure he will give a good account of his stewardship. Lord Cecil and his party were hustled off to Rotterdam and, I suppose, managed to cross the channel in safety, but the women folk certainly had a trying time."

#### More Indecencies of Campaign

I referred last week to the action taken in Judge Craig's behalf, of trying to get newspapers to violate the federal law by publishing paid matter for him without marking it "adv." Another sample of the kind of campaigning being done for this aspirant to the high position of judge of the appellate court has come to light, in which, by innuendo, it is made to appear that Judge Conrey, who is well known to be right in the prime of life, is old and feeble. Here is the quotation, from the Oceanside Blade: "The term of office is twelve years. Judge Craig is 36 and will probably serve out the term. His opponent is well along in life. It is important that the candidate elected be in the prime of mental and physical vigor."

#### Morosco Theater's International Break

Charles F. Eyton, who has acted as arbiter in so many personal arguments, may be called upon to exercise his diplomatic powers in an international affair shortly, as manager of the Morosco theater. In the program of "The Red Widow" Petrograd is spoken of as "St. Petersburg," an obsolete and highly insulting cognomen. It is to be hoped that the programs for the second week of "The Red Widow" will be corrected, and bloodshed avoided.

#### Fine Tribute to H. H. Sinclair

There is nothing so dreary and unconvincing as the ordinary resolution of respect passed by commercial or civic bodies upon the death of a prominent member. It is the more striking, therefore, that the memorial to Henry H. Sinclair, formerly of the Edison company, written by Director Walter S. Wright, is couched in terms of true appreciation. There are many men who command the respect of their business associates, and there are many who win the affection of their friends; but there are few, like Commodore Sinclair, who had the dual gift and who made an art of commercial relations.

#### That I May Not be Falsely Accused

I find on the editorial page of the Times of Thursday a collection of words headed "A Real Pome," and signed with the initials "S. T. C." I do not claim that I am the only "S. T. C." in the world, writing poetry, for the fact that there was a Samuel Taylor Coleridge proves that the thing may happen in other families than my own. Still, that I may not be accused of these particular lines, I desire to make formal disavowal of the crime, for when "step" is made to rhyme with "soubrette" the feet, poetically speaking, which so "toe in" are surely badly sprained. Further on, I find "bitter" rhyming, or endeavoring to, with "consider," a not entirely happy incident. As the lines concern matrimony, it seems to me the other "S. T. C." might have worked them around to employ the word "bidder" in this conjunction. I suspect the Disorder of Booster Club Poets of having concocted this conspiracy against me.

#### Roark and Eyton on Sentry Duty

Tuesday evening, just before the performance began at the Morosco theater, an automobile truck drove up to the curb a few feet from the entrance, and was left there. Charley Eyton, manager of the house, and Sam Roark, manager of the company, gazed in dismay. The truck was loaded with egg cases. "This is not an auspicious incident for a new show," said Sam, who has a suspicious mind. So he and Eyton climbed into the seat, and stood guard over the eggs that they might not be used for purposes inimical to the interests of "The Red Widow."

#### Tribune No Longer a Penny Paper

Beginning next week the price of the Tribune will be 45 cents a month. Thus ends the experiment of E. T. Earl to provide Los Angeles with a one-cent morning paper. True, if you do not subscribe for it, but buy it from the newsboys, you can still get your Earl doctrine in tabloid

form for one cent a day, save Sundays, this being, so far as I know, the only case extant in which it is cheaper to buy at retail than wholesale, or to purchase by the day instead of by the month, in this or any other form of commodity. Possibly, the theory is that any person who is so misguided as to regard the Tribune as a real newspaper is incapable of reason in practical matters.

#### As "Bill" Joyce Sees Phelan

Chairman "Bill" Joyce, of the Democratic county central committee, accompanied Hon. James D. Phelan through Los Angeles county on the recent visit of the senatorial candidate and reports large and attentive audiences wherever Mr. Phelan spoke. "He had many Republicans among his hearers," declares Chairman Joyce, "who told me frankly that they could not stand Knowland and saw no use in voting for Heney. Phelan makes friends wherever he goes. He is a delightful mental tonic, too. As we bowled along in the automobile, from one meeting place to the next, he would regale me with bits of poetry, both classic and modern and his range of reading is prodigious. He is so much more than a politician. A fine, cultured gentleman. What you said about his great love for California, his native state, is eminently true. He would delight to serve her to the height of his ability and I am sure no state in the Union would have a more faithful or conscientious representative in the upper house at Washington." All of which is as true as gospel.

#### Foreign Languages Temporarily Dropped

I was discussing with Louis Dreyfus out at Beverly Hotel the other evening the effects of the war on this country, and he told me that among other things it had temporarily dwarfed all desire on the part of society women to study foreign languages. "Whereas I had numerous pupils in French and German at this time last year, the students have fallen off until the teacher of languages is likely to starve," declared Louis with a smile. As I mentally calculated how long a diminishing process that would mean to his plump figure, he added, "but, of course, the younger women—girl pupils and lads—have not abandoned their studies; one of my young ladies is planning to go abroad in 1916. Do you think the war will last that long?" And I had to tell him that I thought it would.

#### Irishmen Rally to the Colors

"It is not true," said John Gaffey to me, the other day, "that the Irish young men are shirking enlistment. Listen to this." Then John took out a letter he received this week from a book dealer at Bristol, with whom he became quite well acquainted last winter on his trip abroad, and read me selections: "Our people, without exception, are responding with alacrity to the appeals of John Redmond and the other Irish members of parliament to rally to the support of the British colors. The Irish nationalists have been touring the island, urging all true Irishmen to enlist, and the response, thank God, is a credit to the race. Don't believe reports to the contrary. I know better." This is first hand information and authentic.

#### Those Elastic Safety Zones

It was a kindly thought which prompted the city authorities to place a few feet from the car tracks at the down-town street intersections, standards bearing signs warning autoists not to encroach between these and the street cars. There is only one fault to find with them—they are too easily moved. A street car stopped opposite one of the standards one morning this week, and it was so close to the steps that the passenger alighting had to move it out of his way. There are certain automobilists who cannot be controlled short of a ball and chain, and the others, who form the vast majority, and who are the sufferers from the pernicious acts of these gasoline vandals, should do their best to see that such an end is accomplished.

#### Nothing to Fear, Says Mr. Hichborn

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—To the Editor: In a recent issue of The Graphic it is stated that I have taken the position that opponents of the "Red Light" abatement law claim that a single act of lewdness committed on any premises will incur the extreme penalty against the owner of the offending building. It is true that they so claim. In the argument of Mr. George Appel, attorney for the Property Owners' Protective Association of California, submitted with the referendum measure, it is said—"one act of prostitu-

tion, assignation, or lewdness in any building is sufficient to cause the building to be abated" (p. 51). And it is likewise true that that statement is without foundation. Section 2 of the abatement law provides that—(a) "Every building or place used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation or prostitution is a nuisance, and (b) every building or place wherein or upon which acts of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution are held or occur, is a nuisance." The statute uses the word "acts," and by no stretch of imagination can this be held to mean "one" act as Mr. Appel asserts.

Nor does the statute declare how many of such acts of lewdness, assignation or prostitution are sufficient to establish the fact that a nuisance exists—whether two or twenty or two hundred, and it will, therefore, be for the court to determine from the evidence whether such acts have been often enough repeated to impress the character of nuisance upon the building or place in question. As used in the statute the words "lewdness, assignation, prostitution," are of similar import. Prostitution is legally defined as "indiscriminate sexual intercourse by a woman with men for hire." A single and illicit act or series of acts with the same man is not prostitution, nor is it lewdness, nor assignation as the law has always defined these terms. The object of the law, its doctrine, and spirit is to suppress, or materially to lessen what in this country at least is deemed an evil of the most vicious character, and it is a cardinal rule of legal construction that all the terms of any statute must be considered in the light of its purpose.

Equally without foundation is your own statement that "it is not even necessary to prove the commission of lewdness because the general reputation of the place is admissible to prove that a nuisance exists." But general reputation is what people generally say in speaking of a person or thing, and a few isolated acts could not in the value of things give rise to a general repute. The property owner who expressly permits or who is wilfully blind to the use of his premises for the purpose of depravity is of course beyond the pale of consideration. No one will waste any sympathy for him. But the innocent property owner ought to be and he is protected by the statute against the attack of blackmailers.

In the first place the plaintiff in the action, if a private citizen, is responsible for and must pay the costs if he has no foundation for his suit. Secondly, no injunction can issue without bond. Section 529 of the code of civil procedure provides, that, on granting an injunction the court, or judge, must require a written undertaking on the part of the applicant, with sufficient sureties, to the effect that he will pay the party enjoined such damages as he may sustain if the court finally decides he was not entitled to injunction. What blackmailer will give or indeed be able to give such bond?

Third, The order of abatement and for the closing of the premises is to be entered as a "part of the judgment" in the case, and can therefore only be entered after a trial has been had and the fact of nuisance "established." But the filing of the suit and the issue of an injunction constitute notice to a property owner, ignorant of the real situation, that his tenants have used the property for unlawful purposes. It is then wholly and easily within his power to oust such tenants and prevent the further unlawful use of the premises, and that being done no court on earth would issue an order to abate a nuisance which had already been remedied. Indeed, the court could not make such an order, for you cannot abate a thing that is not.

An order of abatement necessarily contemplates the continuing existence of a status upon which it is to act, just as the writ of injunction contemplates the prevention of a recurrence of the acts which the statute denounces. On all three grounds, therefore, an "innocent" property owner is amply protected—by the plaintiff's liability for costs; by the bond which the court must require, and by the privilege the owner always enjoys of abating the nuisance himself. If, being apprised of the situation, he refuse to do this, he must accept the alternative of giving bond. I cheerfully accept your assurance that you have read the statute, but I really must doubt that you have considered it.

FRANKLIN HICHBORN

[At least, Mr. Hichborn cannot complain that we decline to give consideration to his several earnest and intelligently-argued communications on this vexed subject. We find only one fault with his conclusions—they are conclusions, largely. He construes the law and arrives at a verdict not always justified by the verbiage of the statute. However, we shall vote for the amendment, but still insist that Section 2 is a menace, owing to its loose construction.—Editor The Graphic.]



## Two Virile Dramas From Spain are Revived By Randolph Bartlett

SO FAR as can be learned from translations, the Spanish drama has thus far failed to reach that fine fluency of the dramatic literature of France, Germany and England. And to those conversant with the well-nigh perfect construction of Eugene Walter and one or two other American writers, the plays of Jose Echegaray, the chief representative of the Castilian theater in this country, move awkwardly and artificially. Yet there is a passionate sincerity about the Spanish drama that has found its way into the English language which demands a hearing for itself. Its asides and soliloquys are old-fashioned expedients, it is true, and the interruptions in the action while one character apprises the audience in a long speech what has happened off the stage, or many years before, would be the subject of caustic remarks if used in a modern play on the American stage; but there is such power in these plays that they are not to be ignored. Even Echegaray's "Madman Divine," reviewed in this department recently, with all its grotesqueries, is not fit subject for ridicule. Interest is now revived in two other Spanish plays, which partake of this characteristic of honesty to such a degree, that they will always be worthy a place in the well-balanced dramatic library. One of these is Echegaray's "Mariana," printed six years ago and only now brought to light by Bertha Kalich's presentation of its epilogue as a vaudeville feature; the other, Angel Guimera's "Marta of the Lowlands," first produced in this country eleven years ago, with Mrs. Fiske as the star, and Hobart Bosworth as the man from the hills; later given by Florence Roberts and Bosworth, and still later by Madam Kalich and Henry Kolker. It is now a film drama. And yet it comes to the public just within the month for the first time in book form, as the eighth volume of the Drama League Series.

First of all, a word of commendation for the latter enterprise. I found fault with this Drama League series a while back, because it was reprinting works already available, and others unworthy of the printing. The last two volumes have more than atoned for these shortcomings. "Change" and "Marta" are real accessions to the notable list of published plays. The literary drama can take care of itself. Hauptmann and Shaw will live from sheer force of genius. It is the practical stage play that must be helped. For, bear in mind, many a play that reads well would be inexpressibly dull in performance, and likewise, many an entertaining play—I would hardly include the potent dramas in this—is the veriest doggerel to read. But if the aspiring playwright can have the best of the successful stage plays in form to study, it will give him a basis upon which to build his drama form. There is no doubt that the lack of progress in practical drama is due largely to the absence of standards in tangible form that could be studied. The Shakespearean drama cannot, in this sense, be called a standard, for he who wrote a "Macbeth" or a "Twelfth Night" today would meet the scorn alike of producers and publishers, and not without reason—but that is another story. Now the stage is receiving real uplift, not in the cultural sense, but in terms of scientific development, from the publication of such successful plays as "Marta," the while public taste is being educated above cheap melodrama by the broadcast dissemination of literary drama. Between these two extremes lies the destiny of the theater.

It is surprising how much of the drama "Mariana" is embraced in the epilogue, which is really not an epilogue, but a fourth act, although, to accomplish this, Madam Kalich borrowed extensively from a preceding act. One of the difficulties experienced by Echegaray in making this drama move smoothly is that the facts which make the incidents dramatic transpired many years before the play begins. Had not Mariana's life been a succession of tragedies there could have been no tragedy in the events that pass before the audience. So there are many halts while this early life of Mariana is told, a bit by one, an other bit by another, all interesting and dramatic, but fatal to the action of the play itself. This then, is Mariana's life story:

Her parents were uncongenial, her father, apparently, dishonorable. Her mother was the child's refuge from the indifference she felt, when only eight years old, to her other parent. Then came a gallant friend who sympathized with the mother—Don Felix Alvarado—and one night they ran away, the three, for the mother would

not go without her child. They went to London, and there Mariana saw the ardor of Alvarado cool, and turn to cruelty, neglect and desertion. Her mother died, and she was taken home to the father she disliked. Then, after years passed, Mariana was betrothed to a bridegroom in America, married by "power of attorney," and sent across the sea to a man she never had met. She arrived—a widow. Her husband had been killed before she even saw him, in a duel over a ballet dancer. This, at least, gives her wealth and freedom, and thus we find her at the outset of the drama. Now, that is a pretty substantial drama in itself, and a considerable amount of material to be injected into the action of the play. But it is necessary to know all this to understand that Mariana regards all men with distrust, for to her, love means nothing but suffering, disappointment, death, and she steels her heart against all its symptoms.

This disillusioned young woman has two suitors, equally ardent. One is Daniel Montoya, the other Don Pablo; the former is young and insistent in his wooing; the latter is forty-eight, twice Mariana's age, cool, patient, and determined. Mariana's preference for Daniel is natural and apparent to everyone excepting the two suitors themselves, for she seems to take a cruel delight in playing with them, allowing them to hope and then dashing the expectations of each in turn by signal favors to his rival. She really does not fully understand her own motives for this, for while she thinks it is because she does not believe in the love of men, it is really because she is incapable of conceiving love apart from dire tragedy. Her guardian, Don Joaquin, who is also the close friend of Daniel, remonstrates with her:

JOAQUIN: Because you have stumbled against evil, everything is bad? Walk along a marshy soil and you will sink into the mire. But spring aside, go further on, and you will come upon valleys with flowers, woods with shade, mountains with snow, horizons with light.

MARIANA: Who could do that?

JOAQUIN: If you remain in the swampy ground, the fault is your own. March on. Come, now, you most obstinate creature; are there no good people in the world?

But Mariana is unable to change her viewpoint yet, and so pleads with Daniel not to force her to repulse him:

MARIANA: But, God save me! I am not the woman you suppose. I cannot love . . . because I cannot love. I have been very unhappy and the fountain of all tenderness, of all confidence, has been dried up within me. I feel no love, I feel no tenderness; and I don't want to feel them. To deliver up the soul is to lose it; it is flinging it to the contempt or indifference of others. Because if I said to you, "Well then, I love you, I accept you, I shall be your wife," I should scarcely have finished saying so when you would care for me less, and in the end not at all. "She is mine! Good-bye to passion, to delirium, to self-deception." When I seem to laugh at you, I am not laughing at you; it is that I laugh while thinking, "Poor Daniel! why he does not imagine that he loves me much. What a joke if I told him so!"

DANIEL: (Striking his breast.) What passes within here, you don't know.

MARIANA: Yes, Daniel, we are all created after the same fashion. If I ever came to feel for you a true passion—what madness, what shame, what despair!

Still, she does come to feel that passion, and at last admits it, but only to Daniel himself. Then comes the revelation that Daniel is the son of Alvarado, who has used another name for reasons of state. Overpowered by her aversion to the blood, Mariana suddenly accepts Don Pablo, relying upon his reputation as "the doctor of his honor" to save her from her own infatuation. Next comes the epilogue, the night of the marriage. Daniel effects an entrance into Mariana's rooms, and she is on the verge of running away with him, when a phrase recalls the tragedy of her mother and this man's father. She calls Don Pablo, tells him she wants to go with Daniel, and he shoots her, as she knew he would, for she had exacted that promise from him.

There is a delightful concurrent plot in the play, concerning an aged archeologist, his young wife, and a youth who is infatuated with her. To

be near his beloved the young man listens patiently to the dissertations of the antiquarian, which are interesting enough, after all, but, naturally, deadly dull to the lover. From time to time the old man lets drop certain vague hints, which keep the poor youth in a terrible frame of mind, wondering if he is suspected. Finally, it is revealed that the secret to which the scholar refers as existing in his home, is not the lad's passion, but a remarkably perfect set of horse-shoes from the days of the Egyptians down. This secondary episode is handled with the utmost delicacy, with no suggestion of impropriety, a model for the French with their absence of restraint in such affairs.

"Marta of the Lowlands" is, perhaps, improperly classified as Spanish drama. It was written originally in Catalan, and Catalonia is to Spain as Wales or Ireland to England, so far as nationality is concerned. As there are many Welsh who cannot understand English, so there are many Catalans who speak no Spanish. This ancient province, located in the northeastern corner of Spain, in the region of far-famed "Provençal song," with all the poetry of the Mediterranean and all the sternness of the Pyrenees, is the home of many a legend and folk-song, but its lore and its literature seldom find their way to the outer world. In Barcelona, in recent years, there has sprung up a Catalan movement analogous to the Irish literary revival fostered by Lady Gregory and William Butler Yeats, and Guimera, the author of the famous "Marta," is among the notable figures of that revival, and the only member of the group to achieve recognition outside of his own country. This one particular play has been given in almost every European country, as well as in Mexico and United States, but others of his dramas have had extensive vogue in Italy and Spain.

There is only one fault with "Marta of the Lowlands"—it is cluttered up with vulgar and unnecessary characters, and, therefore, its dramatic force is spread over too much ground. It could be made into a tremendous one-act play, for here is all that is essential in its action:

Sebastian, the heir of the feudal lord of the district, has betrayed Marta, a girl whom he rescued from the streets when she was hardly more than an infant. To disarm the suspicions of his uncle, he must marry the girl to someone else, and himself marry a bride who has been selected for him. But he proposes to continue his relations with Marta after her marriage, and so chooses for the bridegroom a simple, visionary shepherd from the hills. Sebastian causes Marta to believe that this shepherd, Manelich, is a willing party to the nefarious scheme, at which the girl, now thoroughly disgusted with Sebastian, is utterly revolted. Manelich, however, really loves Marta at first sight, and, learning of Sebastian's perfidy, strangles him to death as he had a wolf which had attacked his flock, and carries Marta away with him to the hills.

It is all simple, direct, a tale of elemental passions in crude but vivid colors. Around it is woven an embroidery of fantastic folk, neighbors, gossips, and a delightful, sympathetic child. These accessory personages do not seem to move logically, but are forced artificially into their various situations by a mechanical, melodramatic process. Yet they are the typical harpies of society—be it Catalonia or Los Angeles. These buzzards are keen-eyed for the weaknesses of those who fail in their duty toward the conventions, and at the first slip, swoop down in a cloud upon the quivering victim. It is quite edifying, especially to the altruist, who will find in Marta the typical sinner, whose misdeeds were planned for her and forced upon her before she knew their meaning. Quite a sermon in that alone, for him who has the voice for preaching.

This is one of the best acting plays ever written. I feel safe in saying this, though I never saw either Mrs. Fiske, Miss Roberts or Madam Kalich, (nor even the film reproduction) in the play. But it unfolds before the mental vision of the reader with photographic clearness, and while it leaves the impression that it might have been condensed, it is a high type of the practical stage drama.

("Mariana" by Jose Echegaray. Translated by James Graham. Little, Brown & Co. "Marta of the Lowlands," by Angel Guimera. Translated by Wallace Gillpatrick. Drama League Series of Plays, Volume VIII. Doubleday, Page & Co.)



## NEW YORK PLAY GOSSIP

By Dixie Hines

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—With the opening of the "enfant terrible" of New York theaters, the Princess, and the Little Theater, Winthrop Ames' project, the principal novelties of the year are here. At the Princess the germ of the blush has not always been absent, but this year an excellent assortment has been arranged, including as it does "Phipps," a social comedy written by the late Stanley Houghton, "The Forest of Happy Dreams," by Edgar Wallace, "The Cat and the Cherub," a Chinese fantasy which was done several years ago by Mr. Blinn, and written by Chester Bailey Fernald, "The Goal," by Henry Arthur Jones and "Little Face" by Roland Oliver.

"Little Face" was decidedly the most original. It gave a presentation of life among the cave dwellers, the period being set as "B. C. 199,000." It is written in the spirit of Mark Twain's "Adam's Diary," and interpolated many jokes popular at the present time, with the evident purpose of proving the date of their origin. It is a clever satire, and was well done by Mr. Mestayer, Miss Hassell, Mr. Edgard, Miss Murdock, Miss Benson, Miss Hill, Miss Polini, Mr. Trevor, Mr. Gilmore and Mr. Lewis. Of "Phipps" it may be said that the interest was minimized because of its production last year in Chicago by Iden Payne with his company at the Fine Arts Theatre. The value of this frothy little comedy lies in its spontaneity, and there was nothing lacking in this respect. "The Cat and the Cherub," a story of the Chinese quarter in San Francisco before the devastating fire, is not new to us. Mr. Blinn is remembered for his excellent characterization of Wing Shee.

"The Goal" was written by Henry Arthur Jones who was present to witness its American premiers. It was finished, according to the author, seventeen years ago. It seemed to represent the last hours of a great engineer. He was a philosopher who faced death bravely. He continued as merry as usual, chatted with a young lady who was having a coming out ball in the adjoining house and then became reconciled to his son. Then he died, after urging the young man to carry out his scheme of bringing Europe and the United States nearer together by bringing into existence the four-day voyage.

"The Forest of Happy Dreams" was one of the best efforts of the evening. It tells the story of an escaped defaulter who is dying in an African forest, to which he has fled. A doctor gives him an opiate. Then he lives in a dream the story of his tragedy. The jockey who rode his horse, the man of business who failed to stand by him and the girl who was not what she might have been to him in trouble, all these appear and act this time just as he would have had them do. The reviewers were uniformly favorable in their criticisms.

Winthrop Ames may be relied upon at all times to make interesting and artistic productions. Not always have they proved popular with the public, wherein "A Pair of Silk Stockings" gives evidence of being different. Cyril Harcourt wrote the piece, and also acts in it. The story can be told without blushes. Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill have been divorced for what Mrs. Thornhill thinks good and sufficient reasons. The husband is sorrowful, because he never was given a chance to explain. He joins a party at Sir John and Lady Gower's country house and every one is rehearsing for private theatricals when suddenly Mrs. Thornhill appears upon the scene and wants shelter for the night, her auto-

mobile having broken down. She is assigned to Captain Bagnal's bedroom, he having been called to the city.

Her husband evolves the scheme of hiding himself in her closet disguised in his costume for the play, intending to make his wife listen to his explanations of his pre-divorce actions. Captain Bagnal, however, returns unexpectedly and enters his room through a window and finds Mrs. Thornhill in his bed. He also finds a "burglar" in the closet and, after tying his arms with a curtain cord, lashes his legs together with a pair of Mrs. Thornhill's silk stockings.

The "burglar" is dumped into the bathroom, but escapes, and when the captain's fiancée enters and finds him with Mrs. Thornhill and does not find the "burglar" in the bathroom there are tears and the deuce to pay. The next morning every one in the house is shocked, until finally Mr. Thornhill recounts his adventure and proves his tale by showing to his wife her pair of silk stockings, now adorning his own feet. There is a reconciliation between husband and wife, and the shocks administered by Mrs. Thornhill to the rest of the household are effectually absorbed.

Reception by the press and public was enthusiastic in the extreme. With respect to the title the Herald declares that they "fit snugly at the Little Theater," and the Times suggests that the players are delightful and the comedy "gracefully given." The Tribune calls it "rare quality," and the Press "superb comedy." The World, generally conservative, finds it "clever" and the afternoon papers are not less enthusiastic. The individual acting of the members of the company, the delightful taste shown in the staging, and in point of fact all the contributing elements share in the general praise.

## Film Stars to Talk

Friday and Saturday nights this week the Photo-players club present an all-star vaudeville performance at the Mason Opera House with all the stars of filmdom of Southern California on the program. It promises to be one of the most remarkable affairs of its kind ever given and the moving picture people have been weeks preparing their acts. Many of them are former stars of the legitimate stage. Others have never before spoken a word before the public and there will probably be more than one case of stage fright. The cast is headed by Theodore Roberts in his famous vaudeville playlet, "The Sheriff of Shasta County" with Florence Smythe, Hobart Bosworth and M. J. McQuarrie in the cast. Ruth Roland, the beautiful girl of the Kalem company, Kathryn Williams of the Selig company, the famous funsters, Charlie Chaplin, Charlie Murray and Roscoe Arbuckle of the Keystone company, Edna Mason of the Universal; Frances Ford and Grace Cunard of the Universal, Cleo Madison, Herbert Rawlinson, Ford Sterling, J. Warren Kerrigan and a host of other famous moving picture stars will be on the program.

## Richard Burton Lectures

Dr. Richard Burton, head of the department of English at the University of Minnesota and national president of the Drama League, will be in Los Angeles in November, and will deliver four lectures at the Cumstock School of Expression, Figueroa at Fifteenth. These will be given in the mornings, at 10:30, and will be open to the public. November 16 his topic will be "Ibsen and the New School in Drama." November 18 he



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will talk on "The Latter Day Novelists," and November 20 "The Theater and the People" will be discussed. The final lecture will be given November 23, the subject being the dearly loved "R.L.S."—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for publication this week "The Strange Woman," by Sidney McCall, and "The Wonderful Romance," by Pierre de Coulevain.

Naturally, the exact story of the Custer massacre will always remain a tale untold since history has recorded the fact that none of the command survived, and so reasonable conjecture as to what happened on the field must fill in the blank pages. Cyrus Townsend Brady has exerted himself in trying to get at the truth of the battle, and is well qualified to tell, as he does in "Britton of the Seventh," the tale of Custer's last fight. It is a McClurg publication.



# Cheaters

WILL anyone who knows, please take three paces forward and inform us—who is, or was, Harry P. Gribbon, previous to this week. This man, big in stature and large in comedy equipment, dropped himself down into the middle of what, to that moment had threatened to be a rather dreary musical comedy, "The Red Widow," at the Morosco, and straightway life took on a roseate hue. This was the more delicious that—possibly in our inexperience in matters musicalcomedian—we had not heretofore encountered the name of Gribbon, either in billboard type, thirty-point headletter, small pica, or even in the minutest agate of "others in the cast were—" and hence the enhancement of the joy. Mr. Gribbon is a comedian, not by reason of the lines of his part, but because of the lines of his personality. One of the dullest talking songs ever writ-

has the title part, "The Red Widow," and she is quite beautiful in her costuming and acting. Vocally, she is much better than the average musical comedy soprano, having no throaty affectations to mar the natural smoothness of her voice. These two maintain domination over the entire play, so that, in the perspective of the day after, it is difficult to remember much of the remainder, excepting that the chorus sings particularly well, the score is free from the hackneyed stuff, the book is refreshing after the banalities of its predecessor at the same theater, and the support entirely adequate.

## Real Vaudeville Bill

Without notable names, the Orpheum this week rejoices in one of those real vaudeville bills that come along every once in a while when everybody is glad. There is not a



EDITH LYLE, WITH CLAUDE GILLINGWATER, ORPHEUM

ten, "I'll Never Look at a Pretty Girl Again," he made a bit of real humor. The story of the piece is of a fascinating Russian woman who, under quite proper conditions, is taken to St. Petersburg (pardon, Petrograd) by an American millionaire, whose taste for adventure overcomes his discretion. She is known to be a Nihilist, and the two come under the surveillance of the police. It is something like the film drama, "His Official Wife," but not nearly so serious. The millionaire's wife follows, is imprisoned as an impostor, disowned by her husband, and the knot of complications loosed only through the beautiful Nihilist's love for a loyal officer of the Imperial army, which causes her to abandon her gory schemes. Grace Edmond

dull number on the bill, and three of the acts are of such unusual merit as to win enthusiastic reception even from the blasé Monday night audience. Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker have a little conversational skit that is a gem. It keeps the audience in a state of contented chuckles all the way through, and Nella Mack is a picture. In her natty tailored suit she looks as every woman in her heart thinks she herself would look if she ever had a chance to get a suit made by a competent tailor. Stan-Stanley has an act that is also in a class by itself. Everyone is admittedly tired of confederates in the audience, but this stunt takes a new and thoroughly original turn. And when he stops his repartee and shows what he can do in the way of

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bouncing he leaves the audience fairly pop-eyed. Also there is Charles Ahearn's bicycle act. We all thought Ahearn was funny when he had just a little act by himself, many years ago. How that act has grown! And his present act assisted by a company of six or seven—nobody could stop laughing long enough to count them—is a literal scream. Such contraptions as he rolls and has rolled around the stage pass the wildest imaginings. The Six American Dancers return once more with their excellent act, straight stage dancing, without a step or suspicion of the eternal and infernal—tango. Hans Kronold this week has a less hackneyed selection of cello numbers, and they are well received. The other holdovers are the Salvaggis, Hermine Shone in the "Last of the Quakers"—and you can't make anyone believe that any well-brought up Quaker miss ever wore such a nightie as Miss Shone dons for a few seconds—and Alexander and Scott in their singing turn. The motion pictures and Mr. Frankenstein's well chosen musical numbers complete the bill.

#### Local Favorites at Majestic

At the Majestic theater, "The Bird of Paradise" is almost a Burbank "old home week." William Desmond, idol of Burbank and Grand Opera House thousands for a decade, David Hartford and David Landau, stars of the "punch play period" at Mr. Morosco's stock house, all participate in the colorful drama, and are given enthusiastic welcome. This is the wrong end of the history of "The Bird" to attempt a review of any sort. The piece was born and brought up in Los Angeles, and so far as novelty is concerned, a description of the architecture of the city hall would be quite as interesting. Mr. Morosco keeps the play up to the mark in every respect, both as to cast and settings, and that is all anyone needs to know.

#### Familiar Farce at Burbank

"Over Night," Philip Batholomae's familiar farce comedy, is being played at the Burbank theater this week. This is its third presentation here, the other two being at the Majestic, with the original company, and at the Morosco with an almost equally good cast. The adventures of the various couples on a Hudson river boat are therefore not unfamiliar to inveterate playgoers, but are received at the Burbank with much appreciation of their originality. It is not a performance which calls for extensive comment, the term "adequate" being sufficient to convey an idea of its merits. Donald Bowles and a newcomer, Harry T. Devere, furnished most of the amusement, while Selma Paley, Lillian Kemple Cooper and Winifred Bryson provided the decorations. Forrest Stanley is not at his best. The incidentals are more or less capably handled by Grace Travers, Florence Oberle, Walter Catlett, James K. Applebee, H. S. Duffield, George Rand and W. G. Colvin.

#### Old Art is Revived

It is a long time since a contortionist has been a feature of one of the vaudeville bills, and it began to appear as if this formerly popular form of amusement had passed out of existence. In the Pantages Road Show this week, however, there is one of the cleverest and limberest of these India rubber individuals, who ties and unties himself with little apparent effort, and no staginess at all, finally packing himself away kerflop in a box about three feet square, as an exit. H. Guy Woodward and a small company, present a sketch which is full of such real humanity that it cannot fail to appeal. A husband wife have quarreled, and come to a lawyer to have separation papers drawn up. Their

only child died two years before. The lawyer, with keen insight, realizes there is no good reason for the separation, and so makes out a schedule of the property to be divided, including in it the little grave, and then leaves them alone to settle how they shall divide it, as, in the nature of things, it cannot be included in the items which are to be sold, and the money shared, so of course reconciliation follows. The remainder of the bill is good, from the Keystone comedy picture, with its inimitable burlesque, to the diving girls, of which latter act it must be admitted, that its principal function is the alluring display of the frank charms of half a dozen young and shapely women. Jack Golden's musical comedy, "The War Baron," is elaborate and lively, and two typical vaudeville teams complete the show.

#### "Kitty MacKay" at Majestic

Direct from one year at the Comedy Theater, New York, "Kitty MacKay," Catherine Chisholm Cushing's brilliant comedy, will be the attraction at the Majestic next week beginning Monday night. For one entire year "Kitty" played before the capacity of the Comedy Theater and now four companies are on tour, throughout the country. The story of "Kitty" has to do with a winsome, quick-witted Scotch Cinderella who is taken to London town by her guardian. Her adventures there are extremely funny and when a great sorrow comes to her, there is a tenderness, a pathos, that is felt by everyone in the audience.

#### Miss Yaw As Actress

Mason Opera House after being dark for several nights will reopen Monday evening, November 2, with "Hamlet," Mr. Ernest Crawford in the title role, Miss Ellen Beach Yaw as Ophelia. This will introduce Miss Yaw for the first time as an actress. She will sing the "book" scene, also the celebrated "mad" scene from Ambroise Thomas' grand opera "Hamlet." Miss Yaw, as is well known, has the most famous of coloratura voices. It is certain that she, who has sung on so many occasions for charitable organizations, will now attract a big audience to hear her in the Thomas arias. The role of Ophelia in the Shakespearean play is especially arranged by Mr. Crawford.

#### "His Son" Back at Burbank

Louis K. Anspacher's great play of paternal love, "His Son," will be seen at the Burbank theater again next week, beginning with the matinee Sunday, and Henry Kolker, who created the part in the original production, will return to play in the revised version. This play is one of the best ever given its premiere in Los Angeles, and its gripping story, told with humor and dramatic force alternating. Mr. Anspacher has made a few changes in the play since it was first given here under his personal direction, and the form in which it will be presented at the Burbank next week is the one which will be seen in New York.

#### Many New Orpheum Acts

Claude Gillingwater, one of the foremost figures of the American stage, both in acting and writing, with Edith Lyle, former leading woman in stock on this coast and later starred by Klaw & Erlinger in "The Winning of Barbara Worth," with an excellent company, will top the new Orpheum bill Monday afternoon, November 2, in Mr. Gillingwater's play, "Wives of the Rich." This is a real dramatic creation, with a strong plot, and a denouement as unexpected as logical. Herbert Ashley and Al Canfield are song makers and singers; they espe-

(Continued on Page 16)



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# Social & Personal

One of the most feted of the young brides-elect is Miss Virginia Nourse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Nourse of 21 Berkeley square, who is to marry Mr. Louis Cass, son of Mr. A. B. Cass of South Pasadena, next Wednesday evening. The ceremony will be held at St. Paul pro-cathedral and will be one of the fashionable events of the season. Miss Nourse has chosen Miss Emily Cass as her maid of honor and her bridal party will include Miss Florence Brown, Miss Margaret Erickson, Miss Katherine Banning, Miss Katherine Ayer and Mrs. Alfred Wright. Mr. Paul Nourse will be best man and the ushers and other attendants will include Messrs. Frank Cass, Joe Banning, Weston Wilson, Stanley Mitchell, Alfred Wright, Thomas Workman, Donald Cass, Eltinge Brown and Quincy Cass. In honor of Miss Nourse and her fiancé, Miss Florence Brown entertained Thursday evening with a theater party at the Morosco, followed by a supper at the home of the hostess' parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Brown of 355 South Normandie avenue. This evening Dr. and Mrs. Robert P. Reynolds will entertain Miss Nourse, Mr. Cass and their attendants at dinner. Mrs. A. B. Cass, and Mrs. Robert Frick will entertain Sunday with a supper party at the home of the latter at Redondo Beach Monday evening. Mrs. M. E. Erickson and her daughter, Miss Margaret Erickson will be hostesses at a dinner given at the Alexandria for Miss Nourse and Mr. Cass, and following this a rehearsal will be held.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Frances Loftus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Loftus of 2725 West First street, to Mr. Everett Ball. The wedding will be celebrated Wednesday evening, November 4 at St. John's Episcopal church. Miss Loftus' bridal party will include Miss Jocelyn Loftus, who will assist as maid of honor; the Misses Florence Metzner and Agnes Moloney of San Francisco, and Miss Alice Briggs and Miss Myrtle Waters. Mr. Ivan Ball will be best man and the ushers chosen are, Messrs. Newton Best, Edgar Brown, Paul Gifford and Henry Rivers. A number of delightful pre-nuptial affairs are being given for the young bride-elect by many of her friends. Tuesday, Mrs. A. B. Cass of South Pasadena, entertained for her with a luncheon at the San Gabriel country club. Wednesday a theater party and tea were given by Miss Metzner and Miss Moloney. Her hostess Thursday was Mrs. H. B. Mills of South Serrano street, who entertained with a bridge matinee. Miss Briggs of 1834 Canyon drive entertained Friday evening for Miss Loftus and this afternoon Miss Blanche Davenport is her hostess at a luncheon given at the California club. Following the luncheon, Miss Loftus and her party will go to Balboa beach, where they will be guests of Miss Waters at a merry week-end party.

Two attractive brides-elect, Miss Frances Edwards and Miss Lolita Rouse, were the guests of honor Friday at a daintily appointed tea given by Miss Marie Nichols at her home on Menlo avenue. In the dining room, the decorations were golden chrysanthemum pompons, while in the living room and hall the decorations were carried out in deep tones of pink. Assisting Miss Nichols were her mother, Mrs. F. H. Nichols, Mrs.

Wiley J. Rouse, Mrs. Frank H. Edwards, Mrs. William G. Shepard; Misses Dora Rogers, Beatrice Burnham, Katherine Torrance, Winifred Howland, Adeline Kellogg, Viola Hamilton, Fanny Thomas, Audrey Vaughn, Irma Milligan, Jeanette Mackie, Blanche Davenport and Geraldine Grady.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Mason of Sierra Madre, Miss Katherine Fielding Mason was married Thursday afternoon to Mr. Alfred S. Rockwood, U. S. A. The wedding was simple in its appointments, and was attended only by relatives and a few friends. Mr. Rockwood, who is a lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Infantry, is temporarily stationed at Nogales, Arizona, where after a wedding trip, he and his bride will make their home. A number of delightful affairs have been given for the attractive bride, prior to her marriage. One of the hostesses was Mrs. Erasmus Wilson of 7 Chester Place, who entertained with a luncheon. Besides the guest of honor and hostess, there were present, Miss Gretchen Day, Miss Miles, Miss Sue Adele Miles, Miss Lois Salisbury, Miss Clara Leonardt, Miss Louise Hills, Miss Nina Robinson, Miss Effie Tuttle and Mrs. George H. Lettau.

Of interest both locally and in San Francisco, was the marriage Tuesday of Miss Lelia Virginia Jolly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Jolly of 1526 Van Ness avenue, to Mr. Albert Dennison Cosby, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cosby of San Francisco. The wedding was a twilight event, and took place at the home of the bride's parents, only relatives and a few intimate friends being present. The living room, where the ceremony was performed, was decorated with quantities of white chrysanthemums, ferns and tulles, and the dining room was a bower of pink rosebuds and lilies of the valley. The bride was given into the keeping of the bridegroom by her father. She was attired in a gown of white velvet and chiffon and carried lilies of the valley and ferns. Following the wedding supper Mr. Cosby and his bride left for an extended wedding trip through the north by automobile. After November 15 they will make their home in San Francisco. The Cosbys are well known in Los Angeles, where they lived for a number of years. Mrs. Walter Cosby, before her marriage was Miss Mamie Chanslor. She is a daughter of Mrs. John Chanslor and the sister of Messrs. Joe and Waller Chanslor and of Mrs. William Kirke Reese, Jr., formerly Miss Bird Chanslor.

At the home of Mrs. Fred O. Johnson, Twenty-eighth and Hoover streets, the members of the Ladies' Aid and Missionary societies of Immanuel Presbyterian church, entertained Friday with a chrysanthemum tea party. Several hundred guests were invited for the afternoon. Among those to whom the success of the entertainment was due, were Mmes. Allison Barlow, who was in charge of arrangements, W. E. McVay, George A. Brock, L. C. Blakelee, J. R. Moore, J. S. Oliver, W. H. Smith, John Balcom Shaw, Fred O. Johnson, Edwin S. Rowley, Z. D. Mathus, Lewis Clark Carlisle, E. C. Robertson, John D. Switzer, William J. Chichester, J. R. Thomas, John J. Akin, Giles Kellogg, W. B. Mathews,

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Dr. and Mrs. James R. Cowan and Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Knox entertained Thursday evening with a dansant at the Owens apartments. One hundred and fifty invitations were issued for the evening. The decorations were quaint, and appropriate to the Hallowe'en season.

Attractive among the week's society affairs was the luncheon given at the Beverly Hills hotel Tuesday by Mrs. Harold Cook. The table was decorated with golden-hued chrysanthemums and places were arranged for Mmes. E. B. Morphy, Bert Bruce, Walter Leeds, Sydney I. Wailles, E. T. Earl, E. Avery McCarthy, Hick-

man, M. E. Flowers, Margaret Woodward; Misses Dorothy Morphy, Elsie Morphy, Louise Burke, Phila Miller, Carrie Winston and Katherine Melius.

Mrs. Stephen C. Hubbell of 1000 Arapahoe street was hostess recently at a daintily appointed luncheon. Dahlias, Virginia creeper and gypsophilia were used in the table decorations, and places were arranged for Mmes. Charles Forman, I. N. Van Nuys, George King, Felix C. Howes, Charles Prager, W. G. Cochran, E. B. Miller, E. F. Spence, James Ford, R. M. Widney, and John F. Ellis.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Fern Wildey and Mr. Clyde Bannister. Their betrothal was divulged recently at a five hundred party given by the bride-elect at her home, 903 North Mariposa avenue. The wedding will take place November 21.

This week, Mrs. Edgar Myers Smith of 2943 Brighton avenue, entertained with two Hallowe'en parties. About fifty guests were invited Tuesday afternoon, when appropriate games were played. Decorations were in gold and black, and golden



pumpkins, grinning black cats and yellow chrysanthemums were used in enacting an unique decoration. The second affair will be given this evening and will be in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ball, Jr., who were married recently. Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Farrell of Berkeley, parents of Mrs. Ball, arrived in Los Angeles last Saturday, and will be special guests. Five hundred will be played. The hostess' assistants will be Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Salyer, Mrs. Hortense Barnhart Dorr, Mrs. Cora E. Couch and Mr. Earl Couch.

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Burns have closed their summer home near Playa del Rey and are again at home at 3538 Wilshire Boulevard.

Date has been set for the wedding of Miss Hazel Childress and Mr. Melvin George, November 7 having been chosen for the ceremony which will take place at St. Stephen's church at Hollywood, at 4 o'clock. Miss Childress, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asa D. Childress of West Adams, has chosen Miss Lois Salisbury as her maid of honor, and little Miss Katherine May Dueller will be the flower girl. Mr. Ben Utter will assist Mr. George as best man. The bridegroom is the son of Mrs. C. J. George of Hollywood.

Miss Virginia Garner was hostess Wednesday at an informal bridge whist party, given for a few of her friends at her home, 745 West Adams street.

Because of the serious illness of Mrs. Benjamin Herrig of Pasadena, a sister of Mrs. Hulett C. Merritt, Sr., the proposed Hallowe'en masquerade ball that was to have been given Wednesday evening at the Merritt home by Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Sr. and Mr. and Mrs. Hulett C. Merritt, Jr., has had to be abandoned.

Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Rodman have been entertaining as their house guest, Miss Julia Russell of San Francisco. In honor of this charming visitor a number of informal affairs were given.

Complimentary to Mrs. H. K. Williamson, who has just returned from Europe, Mrs. D. Gager Peck entertained recently with an attractively appointed bridge luncheon at her home, 501 South Virgil street. Places were arranged for twenty-eight.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gaffey have left their San Pedro home and for the winter season will be at the Hershey Arms.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff of 1360 West Adams street will return home November 1 from a month's trip to the east, where they went in company with their talented daughter, Miss Lelia Holterhoff. The latter, who is unable to return to her musical studies in Berlin, will remain in Boston through the winter and pursue her musical work there.

Mrs. Charles Modini-Wood and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Wood, left the first of the week for an eastern trip. They will visit in Kansas City, Fort Leavenworth, and thence will go to Chicago and Springfield, Ill. In the latter city they will visit Mr. Wood's relatives. Boston also will be included in the itinerary and a number of the southern cities will be visited. They will be back in time for the holidays, when Miss Mona Wood will return from the Bishop's school for her vacation.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Mary Kate Dunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Joseph Dunn of San Jose, to Mr. Roy Arthur Silent, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Silent of Severance street, this city. The ceremony will be performed at the family home of the bride, in San Jose, Saturday evening, November 7. Following a wedding

trip, Mr. Silent will bring his bride to Los Angeles, where they will make their home.

Miss Dorothy Kellogg of Altadena, one of the most charming of the brides-elect, was the guest of honor recently at a bridge luncheon given by Miss Margaret Gilbert of Piedmont drive, Altadena. The affair was given at the Altadena country club house, which was artistically decorated for the enjoyable occasion.

One of the first of the season's charming debutantes to make her formal bow to society, will be Miss Florence Johnston, daughter of Mrs. William Thomas Johnston of 527 Kingsley Drive. Miss Johnston will be introduced formally, at a large reception given by her mother at the family home, Saturday afternoon, November 7.

Miss Kate Van Nuys and her fiance, Mr. James R. Page, whose marriage will take place December 2, are accepting only a few invitations for pre-nuptial entertainments, and these of informal nature. This evening Dr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Bryant of West Twenty-eighth street will give an enjoyable affair for the young couple.

In compliment to Mrs. Reginald Lloyd-Jones, Mrs. A. J. Mitchell of 1009 St. Andrews place entertained Wednesday with a delightfully appointed bridge luncheon. Yellow chrysanthemum pompons formed an effective center piece. Places were set for Mmes. Reginald Lloyd-Jones, Guy Brinton Barham, Walter Perry Story, Herman Janss, J. F. Conroy, Frederick Griffith, Bri Kelley, C. M. O'Leary and the hostess.

Plans now are being made for the first of the season's "dancsants," to be given at the Bryson, November 14. Patronesses for this series of affairs are Mmes. Hancock Banning, Granville MacGowan, E. Avery McCarthy, Frank Thomas, Charles Modini-Wood, Thomas J. Fleming, Edward D. Silent, William Millsbaugh, Frank Sherwood Wise, Joseph F. Sartori, Fred L. Baker, John Mauer, Harry L. Bentley, Edward T. Sherer and Harmon David Ryus.

Mrs. T. H. Dudley, wife of Mayor Dudley of Santa Monica, who recently arrived in the east from Europe, is enjoying a visit with friends in New York and other of the eastern sea coast cities before returning to her home here. Her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Ryan, the champion tennis player, will remain in Leicester, England, for a season.

Mrs. James Dunham is a guest for a fortnight of her husband's mother, Mrs. W. P. Dunham at the Rampart apartments. Since her marriage, Mrs. Dunham, formerly Miss June Eskey, has been living in New York, where her husband's business detains him at present. Mrs. M. L. Eskey, mother of the young visitor, recently returned home from a disturbed trip abroad, and Mrs. Dunham accompanied her mother on the trip westward to Los Angeles.

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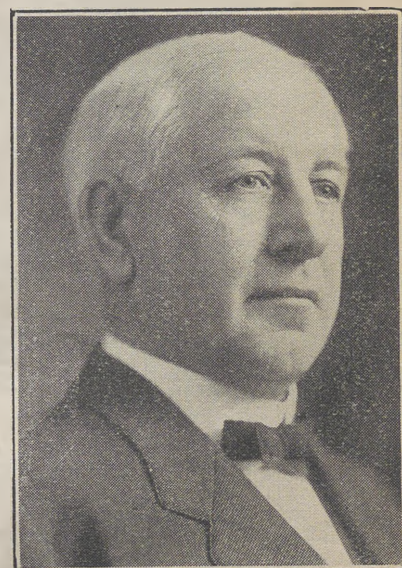
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in this unusual story. As a play it was received with great public clamor especially in Los Angeles where it ran three months at the Belasco theater. The flood scene when the dam breaks is one of the most thrilling ever made.



# Music

By W. Francis Gates

FROM Portland, Oregon, comes the announcement of a plan by which a student in the schools who is doing serious work at music, in the schools or out, may have credit. For instance, if a pupil normally is required to do sixteen hours of recitation a week in his school work, and if he is doing good musical work, he receives just so much credit for the music on the sixteen hours. In this there is the forward step taken of acknowledging that real study at music is as good for the student as study at other work which, possibly, he may never use in after life. But this music study must be with "an accredited teacher." One immediately scents trouble in that phrase. Who is to do the accrediting? Who is to put the stamp of official approval on the music teachers of Portland? Further on, one reads this is in the hands of the chief music teacher of the schools. Thus develops a situation which is pregnant with possibilities for future trouble. If Miss X, the music teacher of the schools, determines that Mr. Y. is not to be accredited, there is trouble from Mr. Y. and all his friends—whether Mr. Y. is capable or incapable—and if he is incapable, the fuss is all the fussier.

If this scheme were put into practice in Los Angeles, for instance, it would give to Mrs. Parsons or Miss Stone the power to draw the line down Blanchard hall and the Majestic building and put the sheep on one side and the goats on the other—a power which I doubt these sensible women would desire. On the other hand, Los Angeles has been so stirred in its school management that a rule of the above sort would add to the current interest. The plan of credits is a good one, but there must be another method devised than to have the public school music teacher sit in judgment on the whole profession. Of course, if there were in operation such a law as is proposed—that the state shall examine and license music teachers—that would relieve the situation. Only pupils of licensees would be given credit in the schools. But if the state is to pass on musical qualifications, it must of necessity and justice also pass on those of teachers of drawing, painting and art needlework. It, probably, will be necessary for art patrons to use their own good sense for some time to come and not depend on the state to attest to the qualifications of teachers in the various arts.

Last Wednesday night there was an important meeting of the artists' guild of the Gamut Club at that popular resort. The establishment of this art section of the club was felt to be a necessity in order that the art interest of the club does not become diffused by the preponderance of those engaged in commercial life. The Gamut Club numbers about six hundred men of all businesses and professions. A number of these are professional artists, tonal, plastic and literary. They have their hobbies and have no objection to exposing them to the atmosphere on occasion. Consequently, it was thought best to give these talented persons meetings of their own and a sub-organization that they might disport their "shop

talk" without using up too much of the atmosphere which is the property of the entire club. And so this artist guild was formed. To enter it, one must have been a member of the club in good standing a year; he must be recommended for membership in the guild by a secret committee of five and he must obtain a livelihood by one of the arts—music, sculpture, painting, drawing, literature, architecture. At a former meeting, Will Chapin was elected guild-master, Jo. Anderson second guild-master, and A. D. Hunter, scribbler. The guild will choose its own members, through its secret committee which recommends to the Gamut club membership committee and applications are not in order.

For tomorrow week, the Lebegott orchestra announces a program even more interesting than its first. The opening number is the prelude from "Parsifal" and the closing one is a Spanish Rhapsodie by the French composer, Chabrier. The three intervening numbers offer variety. First there is a solo, an aria from Massenet's opera "Le Cid," sung by Mrs. Willis N. Tiffany, soprano, recently returned from Europe (along with several others). So enjoyable was Raoul Laparra's performance of the Beethoven C minor concerto last concert that there was a general demand for its repetition on this program. Then there is the newly formed Los Angeles string quartet, Messrs. Corradi, Alter, Alter and Nurnberger, which will play two movements of a Smetana quartet. As the price of admission to these concerts is only 25 to 50 cents one may have a musical feast for the price of a luncheon, at these Sunday afternoon affairs.

There will be a busy musical week in Los Angeles, beginning November 16. Monday night there is a concert for the Red Cross benefit in which the star is Rudolf Ganz and the attendant luminaries are Mrs. Becker, Mr. Lott, Mme. Palliser, Mr. Simonson, Miss Pier, Mr. Mead, Mr. Garroway and others. With this array of talent at Trinity Auditorium there will be no lack of audience. Everything is donated save the use of the house. The next night comes the third event of the Philharmonic courses, the recital of Rudolf Ganz, the Swiss pianist, who is one of the best musicians on the concert platform. November 20 and 21 occur the opening symphony concerts of the season, also at Trinity, with a strong program.

Preceding these is the recital of Marcella Craft, the second of the Philharmonic events. This will be in the nature of a welcome home to Miss Craft, who is regarded as a Riverside product—of course, Riverside is one of the most interesting suburbs of Los Angeles. Miss Craft left there for Europe about a decade ago and this is her first appearance in her adopted territory—not native, for she was born in the east. She had expected to open her tour in San Francisco, but was called on to take Emma Eames' place at the musical festival at Bangor, Me., which she did with great credit.

Archibald Sessions will give his

first organ recital of the season at Christ Church, next Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. This is the opening of Mr. Sessions eighth season and a beautiful program is promised with Mrs. Willis N. Tiffany, soprano, as soloist. Mr. Sessions has chosen his numbers from Tschaikowsky, Bach, Franck, Wagner, Bonnet and Massenet. Mrs. Tiffany will sing Franck's "La Procession" and the aria from Puccini's "Manon." These recitals this season will be absolutely free to the attending public, having been made possible by the patronage of a number of prominent music lovers.

Owing to the non-arrival of music, there have been changes in the program for the first pair of concerts of the Los Angeles symphony orchestra, November 20-21. The numbers in rehearsal are the Tschaikowsky's Fifth symphony, two characteristic compositions by Delius, and "Les Preludes" by Liszt. The length of these works make a soloist unnecessary; and it may be added that this is a happy selection of numbers, a brilliant combination in which there is nothing mediocre.

Musicians of twenty years ago will notice with regret the passing of Mrs. Jirah D. Cole, in Chicago. Mrs. Cole was the founder and director of the Treble Clef club, which in later years developed an offshoot which became the Lyric Club. Mrs. Cole directed the Treble Clef club for several years. She taught many of the vocalists of the city in her day and was one of the leading musical spirits of Los Angeles fifteen years ago.

Woman's orchestra, under Henry Schoenefeld, will give its first concert of the season Friday, November 27, at the Gamut Club. Marjorie Nichols, pianist, will be soloist, playing the Grieg A minor concerto with the orchestra, which will also play a Mozart symphony.

## Evening of Chamber of Music

Last Monday evening was given a concert of chamber of music by the Fuhrer-Zielinski Trio and Miss Mercedes Ciesielska at the Los Angeles Conservatory of Music and Arts. The program opened with a fine performance of the beautiful Andante and Scherzo from Bargiel's Trio Op. 6. Miss Mercedes Ciesielska, a rising young aspirant, sang two unfamiliar, well contrasted and charming songs by Franz Bendel and Leo Sachs, the latter with violin obligato played by Miss Fuhrer; in style, voice and expression Miss Ciesielska was all that could be desired. Rubenstein's barcarolle, from his sonata for 'cello and piano, and the tarantella from Goltermann's concerto were played by Miss Lucy Fuhrer with Mr. de Zielinski at the piano; it was a finished execution and an expressive phrasing of music that revealed unusually careful study. The concert closed with the famous Trio in E minor by Goldmark, author of that dreamy sensuous Overture to "Sakuntala." This trio gives a large scope and an easy opportunity to artists to arouse popular enthusiasm, and the brilliant rendition of the four elaborate movements was vigorously applauded. To Mr. Jaroslaw de Zielinski is due the artistic preparation of the program.

James W. Pott & Co. offer among their recent publications "A German Scholar in the East," in which Prof. H. Hackmann of the University of Amsterdam tells of two years of study and travel which he recently passed in China, Japan, and other parts of the Far East. "Rambles Around Rome," by G. E. Troutbeck, will be another issue by this house on the same date.

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.**  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.,  
October 24, 1914. 013724

**NOTICE** is hereby given that William D. Rood, of Santa Monica, California, who, on August 18, 1911, made homestead entry, No. 013724, for SE¼, Section 24, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 9:00 a. m., on the 8th day of December, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: James R. Shaw, William D. Newell, both of Santa Monica, California; Edith J. Thom, of 738 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Frank S. Warren, of 2927 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, Calif.

**NON-COAL.**  
[Nov. 28] JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.**  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Calif.,  
October 24, 1914. 013605

**NOTICE** is hereby given that Hippolyte Bleule, of Santa Monica, California, who, on July 18, 1911, made additional homestead entry to H. E. 8643, No. 013605, for Lot 1, Section 27, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 9:00 a. m., on the 8th day of December, 1914.

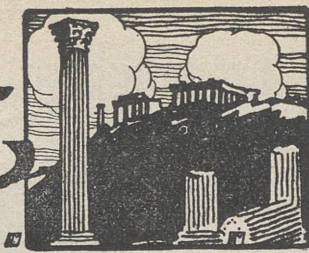
Claimant names as witnesses: Geose Alvaras, of Santa Monica, Calif.; Stephen W. Chick, of 2170 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Henry O. Wilmington, of 1507 McCollum St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Lusetta Schuieren, of 6119 Selma Ave., Hollywood, Calif.

**NON-COAL.**  
[Nov. 28] JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.





# Art



**EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK**  
American and European Painters—  
Museum Art Gallery  
Sharp Collection of Miniatures—  
Museum Art Gallery  
John Donovan—Steckel Art Gallery  
St. Clair Water Colors—Royer Gallery  
California Society of Etchers—Royer  
Gallery

By Everett C. Maxwell

FOR a week I have been in and about San Diego almost in the footprints of Robert Henri. I have been taken to see his down town studio, his La Jolla studio and even introduced to several of his models. The atmosphere of the place is surcharged with the Henri spirit. His sojourn in the southern city has meant much to the few who came in contact with his logic in painting and to the many who worshipped him from afar and who needed this bright life in an otherwise dimly illuminated art field. The inspiration so gained will last for many a day and if his western trip bear no riper fruit I do not count it amiss and I feel confident that many readers of this department are deeply interested in conditions at San Diego. The great Panama-California exposition has drawn all eyes to the Southland.

\* \* \*

So much has been talked and written of the larger project at San Francisco that little remains that can prove new or novel to us concerning the Northern exposition. The San Diego show is less familiar to the majority. No doubt this is due to the fact that its promoters have been so busy getting the buildings ready to open on time that less thought and expense have been lavished on advertising. Then, too, it isn't easy to get facts even when one seeks out the management. A certain guarded secrecy seems to exist in the Service building and one is left to discover things as best he may. The stage is set and the show is ready for the curtain. The buildings are all completed, the lawns and gardens are in a high state of cultivation, nothing remains but to install the exhibits, many of which are unpacked and ready for their cases. The buildings are not large and distances are not great.

\* \* \*

Fine Arts building, somewhat disguised under the name of Ethnology building, is unique in design and almost faultless in its interior appointments. Here several fine loan collections of paintings and works of art will be housed. The main room, a reproduction of a Spanish church interior, will be given over to the work of modern American painters. Only eight men of international fame have been asked to contribute. This collection is bound to prove one of the star features of the exposition. The success of the department rests upon the capable shoulders of Miss Alice Klover, whose untiring efforts to advance the cause of art in San Diego are meeting with marked success. Miss Klover is a force for advancement and educational progress seldom met with in the southwest. Much that is sound and wholesome in the art life of San Diego is due solely to her ability as an organizer and her knowledge as a critic and artist. We need a few more Miss Klobers in the southland.

\* \* \*

Few mistakes have been made at the Exposition, and only a few. Of

course, the grounds need several good statuary groups and the main court should, by all means, have a low plane fountain. The most glaring display of bad taste and bad art is the introduction of the nude figure of a crouching woman repeated again and again as a cornice support on one of the main buildings. This naked thing is hopeless as art or even decoration, and is so totally foreign and out of harmony with the whole architectural scheme that its faults are doubly conspicuous. It is not too late to remove this atrocity and by so doing the management will avoid much stinging criticism from discriminating art lovers from all parts of America. It is well to remember that there is a vast difference between the nude and the naked.

\* \* \*

Gerald Cassidy is working like a beaver on a series of desert murals in the Arts and Crafts building. Mr. Cassidy is a skilled workman and a competent artist, and his work, just begun, promises to be of unusual merit.

\* \* \*

James E. McBurney is the busiest man in the Southern Counties building. Assisted by a few of his clever pupils, he has charge of the interior adornment of this vast exhibit room. He has already completed two striking mural decorations representing familiar scenes in New Spain before the gringo came. These are fine in color and are painted in a simple, direct way. His decorative work throughout the building is original, fine in line and strong in character. One of the most attractive features of the entire exposition is the "Painted Desert" concession on "The Isthmus." It is a real work of art and must be seen to be appreciated. On the whole the Exposition is a great success. The entire scheme composes as a unit. It possesses character and atmosphere, direct purpose and vast originality. What more can be desired?

\* \* \*

I found Miss Edna Scofield busily engaged with the head architect. This clever young artist has been commissioned to do the wall fountains for the California building. She will also execute a panel for one of the educational concessions. Mr. A. Iennelli, another Los Angeles sculptor, is working down here. He is executing a cornice decoration for the new "Golden West hotel."

\* \* \*

Maurice Braun, whose work is well known in Los Angeles, is holding an exhibition of his landscapes in an art shop on Sixth Street. Mr. Braun is a great favorite in San Diego, and well he may be, for his canvases are always full of poetic charm and artistic perception.

Dr. and Mrs. Alliot are also here. Dr. Alliot is spreading the gospel of art as is his wont. Last night he delivered an illustrated lecture on early American art before the San Diego Archaeological Society. Mr. A. B. Titus, whose work created such favorable comment during the run of the California Art Club Exhibition at Exposition Park, is one of the prime factors in the art circles of San Diego. He enjoys a large circle of friends and acquaintances and his artistic viewpoint is always well taken. He is a "modern" in the healthy sense

of the word and as this place is just now lifting feeble hands to the light he has an unusual opportunity to lead those who walk in darkness on to the promised land of appreciation and knowledge.

\* \* \*

San Diego is bound to have an art colony. The climate is almost faultless and the landscape paintable. As soon as the war in Mexico has run its crimson sands our local painters should not fail to cross the border and set their hand to a new task: that of combining the figure with the landscape. So many types may be found in Old Mexico and I assure you the landscape is not to be scorned. Just now, it is a war-spoiled country. Neglect, decay and devastation are apparent on every hand. I regret that space forbids a more detailed account of my thrilling "art excursion" into the "war zone" of our neighboring republic.

As I gather these scattered notes I am overlooking the matchless panorama of sea, harbor, plain and mountains from Point Loma. The sun is setting in a cloud bank and all is red and gold and purple. The sea is veiled in a pearly film just as Waugh paints it. The "Harbor of the Sun" is transformed into a glory not of earth and the domes and spires of the Exposition buildings on the distant hills gleam like flames of light against a violent sky. Here is one picture not intended for pigment and canvas.

San Diego,  
October 26, 1914.

\* \* \*

Following the exhibition of the California Art Club at Exposition Park the museum art gallery will begin its regular winter work. The main gallery will be given over to a general collection of modern European and American paintings. The Culver collection of American canvases will remain and new works by selected western painters will be added. In addition to these will be a group of selected canvases from the splendid private collections of John W. Mitchell and Mrs. Anita Baldwin McClaghrey. Mr. Mitchell will loan fourteen canvases by noted European artists. These are said to be the best modern works owned in America today. All were prize winners at the annual salon in Paris in 1912-13. The west wall of the gallery will be given over to one-man shows during the winter season. This series opens next week with a special exhibition of the late work of Granville Redmond.

\* \* \*

Announcement is made of a special exhibition of the famous miniature collection belonging to Mrs. Louis Hovey Sharp of Pasadena to be held in the Main Gallery, Museum of History, Science and Art through November.

\* \* \*

Third annual exhibition, California Society of Etchers, will open at the Royer Gallery Monday, to continue two weeks. The following well known workers will be represented: L. F. McDougall, Marco Museum Zim, Bertha Newell, Helen M. Salisbury, Pedro J. Lemos, Will J. Quinlin, Francis Melville, Worth Ryder, Wm. Wilkie, Robert Bloodgood, George T. Plowmann, Robert Harshree, Harry Mervin French, C. M. Stenover, Ray Partridge, Gertrude Partington, G. H. Piazzoni, A. C. Hanson and Ralph Stacpole.

\* \* \*

California Art Club is planning to issue an elaborate Year Book. The edition will be limited to thirty copies and will sell for twenty dollars a copy. Many of the plates will be original water colors.

\* \* \*

Joseph Greenbaum's portrait of Mrs. Anita Baldwin McClaghrey will be shown at the Museum art gallery through November.

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# Books

**ELIMINATING** the bias which Ernest F. Henderson has injected into his "Germany's Fighting Machine," and considering only the amount of information given concerning the German army, her navy, airships and general fighting equipment, the student will be under obligations to the author for the excellent presentation he has made of the military preparedness of the country ruled by the aggressive Kaiser Wilhelm. Mr. Henderson is frankly enamored of the achievements of the Germans in every field and many of us share that attitude of mind, but to declare that Germany, having foreseen the present struggle, had but one idea, that of self-defense, is hardly convincing, in view of the teachings of von Treitschke and the militant utterances of von Bernhardi. The obliteration of England as a great power, and the world-dominance of Germany, as expressed in "Deutschland uber alles," indicate not self-defense but self-aggrandizement to the close observer of the conflict, who is cognizant of the trend of Prussian thought of recent years.

Mr. Henderson does not deny that the Germans have evinced bumptiousness and self-assertion, but he finds excuse in the provocative attitude of the English whose assumption of superiority has been so galling. Von Treitschke, however, disproves Mr. Henderson's viewpoint. How could the Germans, who admit their intellectual dominance, feel aggrieved by the mental aspect assumed by the English "weakling?" There has never been a doubt entertained by the German leaders of thought and writers of political opinion that Germany's place was "in the sun;" the emperor, in fact, has made that clear by his own statement. Mr. Henderson complaisantly explains the violation of Belgium's neutrality by the statement that "it was necessary in order to prevent French advance." Yet her fighting with the allies has been on French soil, not on Belgian territory. So much for the "self-defense" theory.

Naturally, the material offered concerning the land, naval and aerial forces of the Germans is largely borrowed from German sources and Mr. Henderson acknowledges his obligations to German military writers for the information he imparts. This, however, serves to heighten the interest to American readers, since what is presented is authoritative and down to date. Part II is devoted to the army and the problems that modern warfare have created. Technical improvements are considered, cost of upkeep is given—in 1913, 1,608,653,300 marks. Relative uses of infantry, cavalry, field artillery, and foot artillery are defined, together with the pioneers, communication troops and transport service. Equipment and training of soldiers, employment of artillery in the present campaign, movements of batteries and storming of fortifications are explained. This is supplemented by a review of the aerial army, to whose value Germany awoke late, and not until after the exhibition of Orville Wright, near Berlin, in 1910. In concluding his chapter on the army, Mr. Henderson makes this admission:

"It may be said here that the number of direct roads passing from Germany into France is small and that for purposes of invasion the posses-

sion of Belgium was a strategic necessity. Its occupation meant victory or defeat in the great struggle and the devil take the consequences." Quite so.

With similar thoroughness Germany's naval strength is viewed and its growth from modest beginnings followed. Germany's actual fleet, counting ships to be completed this year, numbers thirty-eight ships of the line, fourteen armored cruisers, thirty-eight protected cruisers, 154 torpedo-boats and thirty submarines. Opposed to these, in England, are sixty-three ships of the line, forty-four armored cruisers, an even greater ratio in England's favor in protected cruisers, and 190 torpedo-boats. Added to these is the French naval equipment. Russia's fleet is unimportant; what she has is bottled up in the Baltic. But Germany's fleet, also, is practically out of commission, save for the submarines, since the blockade of the coast line in the North Sea by the English ships has been assiduously maintained from the beginning of the war. It requires a blockading line extending for two hundred and fifty miles, taxing even England's enormous fleet. If Germany ever attempts to break it then will be fought the real issue of the war. Whether or not the Zeppelins will be able to help her when the tactical moment arrives is a question that is now being anxiously debated. Tactical skill will have to be exerted to its utmost to overcome England's force of numbers. Do the Germans possess this commodity to a superabundant degree? The future may disclose. It is the twilight of the gods, concludes the author. Is Germany the Walhalla that is to fall in ruins, or is she merely about to build a Wahalla that shall project over all other political edifices? he asks. ("Germany's Fighting Machine." By Ernest F. Henderson. Profusely illustrated. Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

S. T. C.

## Persons Versus Things

One of the hopeful things about this year's fiction, even more than of any recent season, is the fact that so few of the stories are devoted to the determined endeavor to draw two persons of opposite sexes into matrimony. "Quinney's," Horace Annesley Vachell's new novel, should have been sub-titled, "A Novel Without a Wedding," for the one ceremony which does occur comes so soon after the beginning of the book that it is rather the cause than the result. The story is that of the love of a husband and wife, instead of an account of the unformed and aberrant affections of young folk who are just emerging into consciousness. Quinney, the leading character, is a man with a natural sense of the artistic and beautiful, born with an innate knowledge of antique furniture, china, and similar wares. He is lacking in education and his speech is often a bit uncouth. He is left a prosperous business by his father, and proceeds to clean up. He makes a vow, when his wife is giving birth to their child, that if the mother is saved he will sell no more fake antiques, except as such. On this basis he is highly successful in business. Then comes the problem of his grown daughter. She and a young man love each other. The father violently opposes the match.

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The girl and her mother declare it is because the youth is poor, and rebuke the father for having a deeper interest in things than in persons. Then the father proves that his ability to distinguish between the real and the spurious, is not confined to furniture, and outwits the young man who had concocted a neat little blackmail scheme. It is an interesting character study that Mr. Vachell has provided, with a story that is of more than ordinary interest. ("Quinney's." By Horace Annesley Vachell. George H. Doran Co.)

## Among the Magazines

John Galsworthy, whose recent drama, "The Mob," is a document in support of the view that war is made possible only by arousing the passions of those who have no interest in it and do not know what it is about, contributes to the November Scribner's a series of short essays entitled "Thoughts on This War." He takes a rationalistic view of the situation, and his indictment of the conflict is striking—that of the poet rather than of the economist or the statistician. Richard Harding Davis tells of "The Germans in Brussels" and Lawrence Perry writes of "The Stadium and College Athletics." The last article of Theodore Roosevelt's description of his adventures in South America appears in this number, and Price Collier continues his articles on Norway and the Norwegians. "The Drum," a poem by E. Sutton, is a stirring piece of rhythmic writing. The other contents of the issue are of typical Scribner quality.

For those who want to keep a contemporary record of the war for future reference, no better advice can be given than to miss no issues of World's Work. Its "Manual of the War" in September, which occupied an entire number, was followed in October by further additions to the information given, and an analysis of the operations down to date. Now comes the "Second War Manual," the November issue of this magazine which also contains nothing but valu-

## WINNING THE WILDERNESS

By

MARGARET HILL McCARTER

A GREAT HUMAN STORY it has been called, and it is this and more. It is a thoroughly worth while book, a tale that appeals to old and young alike.

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able data as to the conflict. It is doubtful if the record of the war ever will be written more graphically.

Even the calm and philosophical Open Court has found itself swept into the war maelstrom, and the October issue is given over to the pros and cons of the struggle. England is represented by a reprint from the Saturday Review, Germany by Ernst Haeckel and Professor Burgess, while Paul Carus takes the middle of the road and gives his own views of the various aspects of the situation.

"Personal Adventures in Making a New Environment" is the most notable feature of the Nautilus for November. The influence of New



Thought is the main theme, and the title of one of the articles in the symposium suggests that if New Thought helped this person out of difficulty it must be a good influence to become allied with. This title is "What One Woman Did With Ten Children, a Blind Husband, and No Home." Not all the experiences are of the New Thought variety, however, several being just simple tales of industry and progress.

#### Notes From Bookland

Thomas Bird Mosher, of Portland, Maine, has just issued his 1914 book catalogue, which is in itself a joy to the heart of the lover of fine literature. Mr. Mosher is a wise maker of books, who, when he sends out his list of offerings, inserts in it poems and little essays which will give rise in the reader to the state of mind in which he will want to own more of the choice classics in which Mr. Mosher deals, and which he prints and binds so beautifully. There is an appreciation of Mr. Mosher by Le Gallienne, a fragment by Laurence Irving and several other interesting features. And the catalogue itself, with its keen comments upon the books listed, is interesting reading. Copies of this catalogue may be had from Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Maine, on application, and no person who loves real literature should neglect sending for one.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the well-known California author, has dedicated her new book, "California: a History," published by Harper's, to Former Mayor James D. Phelan of San Francisco, now a candidate for United States senator.

"Kent Knowles: Quahaug" is the title of Joseph C. Lincoln's new story of life in a Cape Cod village, which D. Appleton & Co. announces together with a new novel by George Madden Martin, whose "Emmy Lou" is still remembered. It is called "Selina," and is about the humorous and other difficulties of a girl who must earn her own living. Ready for immediate issue by this house is E. Temple Thurston's new book, "Achievement," the story of an artist whose character develops under the influence of different women.

Interest in this country in the works of Rabindranath Tagore is shown by the fact that his "Gitanjali," first brought out by the importation of sheets, has just had to have plates made for its printing here.

Amy Lowell, author of "Sword Blades and Poppy Seed," a volume of poems just published, is a sister of President Lowell of Harvard University. She is representative of the new spirit in poetic art which finds form in "The Imagists," and is a member of the American branch of that society.

Eleanor Hallowell Abbott, author of "The White Linen Nurse," "Little Eve Edgerton" and other books, is the daughter of Edward Abbott, minister and writer, the granddaughter of Jacob Abbott, minister and writer, and the niece of Lyman Abbott, minister and writer.

Mrs. Florence L. Barclay's new novel, "The Wall of Partition," is published by the Putnams. It deals with the return of her hero to London after an absence of ten years.

"The Captain of His Soul," by Henry James Forman, which McBride, Nast & Co. announce is a story of life in New York which shows the modern young man and woman to be dominated by higher ideals than were those of the preceding generation.

Mitchell Kennerley offers a variorum edition of Fitzgerald's "Omar Khayyam," in which a page is given to the full text of all the versions of each stanza. He has a limited num-

ber of copies for American sale of an edition privately printed in England.

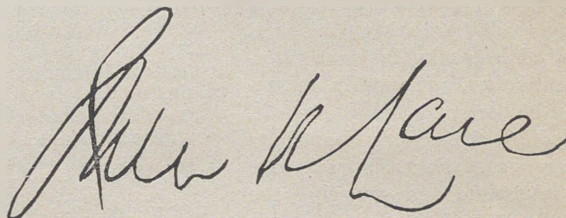
George H. Doran Company will have ready soon "The Heroines of George Meredith," portraits in color by Herbert Bedford, accompanied by descriptive text.

#### Civic Theater League Play

First production under the auspices of the Civic Theater League took place last evening at the Huntington Park Union High School, "Romeo and Juliet" being given by a group of students from the Cumnick School of Expression. The performance was for the benefit of the high school students, who attended in large numbers. Similar performances of the same play and others will be given at a number of the local high schools in the near future by the Civic Theater League, which hopes in this way to stimulate interest in the movement it represents. Miss Marguerite Alsip was last night's "Romeo," and Miss Helen Hardison had the task of creating "Juliet." The Nurse was Miss Alice Walker; Mercutio was played by Miss Florence Spellacy; Miss Elizabeth Beveridge was Ben- volio, and Miss Hallie Best was the Friar.

## From FRANKLIN K. LANE Secretary of the Interior

**"I trust the State of California will elect James D. Phelan and thus realize its opportunity to secure a United States Senator who can, with force and dignity, uphold the interests of California and the policies of the President."**




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JAMES D. PHELAN—three times Mayor of San Francisco.

Prevented renewal of franchise of old Geary street railway, San Francisco, thus making present successful municipal line possible.

Appointed first woman who ever held an important public position in San Francisco.

Served as regent of the University of California.

Commissioner to secure re-enactment of the Geary Asiatic Exclusion Law.

Commissioner for Hetch Hetchy legislation before Congress to secure a mountain water supply for the cities around San Francisco Bay.

Commissioner to Europe by appointment of President Wilson to support the United States Government's invitation to foreign countries to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Secured appropriation of \$500,000 for United States building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Declined ambassadorship to one of the great European nations, preferring service at home.

Led in the fight for a new charter for San Francisco, which insured home rule, civil service reform, responsible government and municipal railroads.

Raised standard of pay for laborers in the city employ.

Head of the San Francisco Relief Committee in the disaster of 1906. Appointed by the President custodian of the relief fund aggregating \$10,000,000.

Worked and spoke before the Legislature for the enactment of an anti-alien land ownership law.

Experienced, capable and untrammelled, he would have but one client in Washington, the people of his native State.

October 5, 1914.

Non-Coal.

024198.

NOTICE is hereby given that Elias Victor Rosenkranz, whose postoffice address is 526 California Building, Los Angeles, Calif., did, on the 5th day of August, 1914, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 024198, to purchase the E½ SE¼ and SE¼ NE¼, Section 15, and NW¼ SW¼, Section 14, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 21st day of December, 1914, before the Register and Receiver, U. S.

Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

JOHN D. ROCHE, Register.  
(Dec. 12)

#### CERTIFICATE OF BUSINESS

Fictitious Firm Name  
THE UNDERSIGNED do hereby certify that they are conducting a detective business at Rooms 413 and 412 Delta Building, 426 South Spring St., Los Angeles, California, under the fictitious firm name of Western Detective Agency, and that said firm is composed of the following persons, whose names and addresses are as follows, to-wit: A. F. Blalock and W. F. Edmonson, whose addresses are given above.  
WITNESS their hands this thirtieth day of September, 1914.

A. F. BLALOCK,  
W. F. EDMONSON.

State of California, County of Los Angeles, ss.

ON THIS 30th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and fourteen, before me, Joseph B. Sexton, a Notary Public in and for said County, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared A. F. Blalock and W. F. Edmonson, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.  
(Seal) JOSEPH B. SEXTON,  
Notary Public in and for said County and State of California.

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# Stocks & Bonds

One of the most important predictions heard this week is that the gold which this country is now sending to Europe will begin to return before the end of the year, if exports to Europe continue at their present rate. Evidence points to the fact that they will probably increase. They gained remarkably over August in September, principally on account of the demand for foodstuffs, as revealed by the reports issued by the government. Factories still are running overtime to supply the growing need, and strange to say exporters have in nearly every case not sought the new business; it has come of its own accord.

Foreign exchange has maintained a comparatively easy tone, at about seven points under the price when the war began. The gold pool has been the large factor in the removal of the uncertainties. Moreover, the export trade is serving the purpose of further relieving the tension.

The general public and the financial world received the news that the federal reserve banks are to open about two weeks earlier than expected very optimistically. Arrangements are now being made to secure quarters for the regional institutions. Practically, all the preliminary steps toward organization have been accomplished except such details as that just mentioned, and the securing of the clerical force to assist in the technical operations.

Better demand in eastern sections for short-time interest-bearing securities is reported. In the west the principal attraction at present are the mining stocks. The Goldfield and Tonopah issues on the San Francisco exchange are the center of greater interest by far than is manifested regarding the oil securities. In the north the latter still remain dull and featureless, while a number of transactions are reported in the mining list.

Amalgamated and West Coast oil companies have declared their usual monthly dividends of \$1.25 and \$1.50 a share respectively. At this writing nothing has been heard, so far, regarding the conference of the General Petroleum interests with Andrew Weir concerning the payment of the bond interest. A solution will have to be reached within a few days.

## Banks and Banking

England is said to have by far the largest trade in South America, which is the result of being the first in the field. It is estimated that in Latin America, England has an investment of \$5,000,000,000 from which she receives \$250,000,000 per annum. The United States has lacked banks and ships. English banks were established to meet existing trade conditions, while German banks were organized there to develop trade. We shall have to follow the German necessity. The German banks have followed the policy of granting long credits, but have found the business very profitable. Whether or not American banks, which are now being established under the federal re-

serve system, can do business on the same basis, is for the bankers to determine.

## AT THE THEATRES

(Continued from Page 9)

cially excel in comedy and parody. The Five Metcettis are unusual acrobats; they must be, to find a place on a modern Orpheum bill. Sylvestre, of the troupe, is the only man to do a complete triple comersault in mid-air and alight on his brother's shoulders. Joe and Lew Cooper are responsible for a number of the song hits of the day, and give the public an opportunity to get the latest popular ditties while they are new. Harry deCoe is the master of balancing; he uses tables and chairs, builds them up to dizzy heights and nonchalantly sits and enjoys himself aloft on his precarious pedestal. Stan Stanley, "the bouncing fellow," Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker, in their patter, and Charlie Ahearn's comedy act are the only holdovers. The orchestral concert will include a potpourri of old-time melodies, and the Pathe news views complete the big bill.

## Telepathy at Pantages

Vaudeville has seen many acts of mystification, employing mental telepathy, but it remained for a little Indian girl to achieve the most important results attained to the present time in thought transference. Lolo, a Sioux, was called a witch by her own people from childhood. Her powers were discovered by Major J. L. Cotton, formerly U. S. government Indian agent at Fort Pierre, South Dakota. She is now in her twentieth year, and her telepathic powers have increased, especially her ability to read minds with which she is in constant communication. Besides her mental and spiritual powers, Lolo demonstrates her Indian blood by her expertness with rifle and bow and arrow. Grey and Peters, the famous cycling experts, Kelly and Catlin, the comedy couple who specialize in negro and Chinese characters, and the Acme Four, in harmonized popular melodies, are also promised. Harry Cornell, Ethel Corley and Company, who gave that little comedy of surprises, "Smithy and the Eel," now bring another "The Crooks." A Keystone comedy opens the show.

## "Cabiria" Returns to Trinity

Only a fraction of the many desiring to see "Cabiria," d'Annunzio's celebrated filmed story of Carthage and Rome, were able to do so during the three weeks' run at Trinity Auditorium. The requests have been so numerous that Mgr. Behymer is bringing back the big picture for a week's run, beginning Monday, November 2. This will positively be the last opportunity to witness the siege of Carthage, the downfall of Cirta, Hannibal crossing the Alps with his legions, the pulsating life of those ancient cities, and compare the valor, the warlike spirit, and the methods of attack and defense as compared with those of the present day. Special arrangements have been made with the public schools to begin the matinees at 3 o'clock. The Boosters'

## Week's News in Perspective

Friday, October 23

WAR NEWS: French take Altkirch, Upper Alsace, at point of bayonet \*\*\* Battle in Flanders is succession of victories and reverses for each side \*\*\* Austrian army, reported annihilated, resumes operations in Galicia \*\*\* Germans fall back from Warsaw to better position \*\*\* Thirteen British merchant ships sunk in Atlantic by a German cruiser.

GENERAL: Conference between English and American bankers shows financial conditions excellent for United States \*\*\* Mount Lassen still in eruption, and slight tremors are felt in vicinity \*\*\* Extraordinary gold ore discoveries reported from Alaska.

OF LOCAL INTEREST: Realty Board adopts resolution opposing prohibition \*\*\* Body of Bishop McIntyre brought here for burial.

Saturday, October 24

WAR NEWS: Paris reports German attacks all along the line repulsed \*\*\* Russia sends strong reinforcements to its army in Poland \*\*\* Servians report Austrian army operating against them in retreat \*\*\* Battle in northern France and Belgium, involving safety of Paris, in progress, with no important advantage to either side, within an hour's fast motor ride of Paris.

GENERAL: Session of congress which just closed lasted nineteen months, and is longest on record \*\*\* Retirement of Carranza as first chief of the Constitutionals is taken under consideration at Aguas Calientes conference.

OF LOCAL INTEREST: Superintendent of Schools Francis is welcomed back from a lecture tour in Idaho by a large number of friends \*\*\* Report of Los Angeles Railway Co. shows gross receipts for year of \$7,000,000.

Sunday, October 25

WAR NEWS: Germans force allies back in Belgium, and cross Yser canal \*\*\* Austrians and Germans engaged in a terrific struggle with Russians in Poland, but progress of battle is not known \*\*\* Operations of British fleet against German land forces along coast of Belgium are extremely effective \*\*\* England decides cotton is not a contraband of war and may be shipped into Germany from United States \*\*\* Montenegrians defeat Austrian force sent against them.

GENERAL: Reserve banks to open November 16 \*\*\* Jury trying Mrs. Florence Carman on charge of killing another woman in her husband's office, disagrees, 10 to 2 for acquittal \*\*\* Russia replaces vodka license tax receipts with an income tax \*\*\* Survivors of Karluk reach Vancouver.

OF LOCAL INTEREST: Fire destroys \$250,000 worth of property at harbor \*\*\* Memorial services held for Bishop McIntyre at First Methodist church \*\*\* Coast League season closes, Portland in the lead by 21 points, the other teams in this order: Los Angeles, San Francisco, Venice, Missions, Oakland.

Monday, October 26

WAR NEWS: Struggle for possession of seacoast towns of Belgium results in continued operations by British fleet against German land forces \*\*\* Germans bombard Newport \*\*\* No important changes in general situation—small gains in

Club has interested itself in the work, and the children from the Children's Hospital will be guests of honor Monday afternoon. Already automobiles have been donated to bring the little ones to see the big picture.

tactical advantage cost heavily in lives.

GENERAL: Blizzard in the east \*\*\* "Holy War" may be next Mexican disturbance, aimed at elimination of both Villa and Carranza \*\*\* Carranza arranging to return Mexico National Railways to their owners. OF LOCAL INTEREST: Dry goods men join grocers in campaign against trading stamps and other merchandise rebate premiums \*\*\* Sample ballots mailed, 60 tons of them \*\*\* \$10,000,000 plan for flood control is nearly ready for announcement.

Tuesday, October 27

WAR NEWS: Practically no progress made by either side in Belgium and northern France \*\*\* Kaiser orders capture of Calais \*\*\* Heavy reinforcements arrive for German army \*\*\* German raid on channel ports is halted \*\*\* New Boer rebellion in South Africa.

GENERAL: East and south receive a touch of winter \*\*\* National bank reserves \$530,000,000 more than required under new law \*\*\* Carranza resigns, with a provision that Villa also must retire from active life \*\*\* Sixty-one dead in mine disaster.

OF LOCAL INTEREST: Coast League reports heavy financial losses in recent season, and will retrench; Sacramento franchise is forfeited \*\*\* Road to Point Firm-in is urged on city council as aid to installation of fortifications.

Wednesday, October 28

WAR NEWS: Battle in Flanders is fought to a standstill, a lull resulting apparently from sheer exhaustion of the combatants \*\*\* Germans are forced out of Poland, and Russians also report more victories over Austrians in Galicia \*\*\* British loyalists under Botha defeat the rebellious Boers in South Africa \*\*\* Kaiser still demands that his troops take Calais and Dunkirk.

GENERAL: Sir Ernest Shackleton sends his farewell word from Buenos Ayres on way to South Pole \*\*\* Portland, Maine, has its coldest October day on record \*\*\* President Wilson issues Thanksgiving Day proclamation \*\*\* Carranza makes formal protest to President Wilson against activities of Villa, and alleged friendliness of United States for that individual.

OF LOCAL INTEREST: Secretary of the Interior Lane speaks for James D. Phelan, for senator, at Trinity Auditorium \*\*\* U. S. district attorney to prosecute junk trust.

Thursday, October 29

WAR NEWS: German cruiser Emden, flying Japanese flag, slips into Penang harbor and sinks a Russian cruiser and French destroyer with torpedoes \*\*\* German loss in battle along Yser estimated at 80,000 \*\*\* British destroyers sink German steamer in the Adriatic \*\*\* Report that German troops have entered Portuguese colony of Angola in West Africa.

GENERAL: Reinforcements being sent Maytorena at Nogales, from Ensenada \*\*\* New revolt in Haiti, and president is in flight \*\*\* Taxicab bandits hold up messenger in West 30th Street, New York, and steal \$4,000 payroll money \*\*\* Estimated that it will take at least 40 hours to count next Tuesday's vote.

OF LOCAL INTEREST: Woman dresses herself and goes for a walk on Broadway without waking.



# SIX DAILY TRAINS

To San Francisco, Oakland,  
Alameda and Berkeley

## COAST LINE

100 MILES ALONG THE OCEAN  
SHORE

7:25 A. M. The "Coaster"  
Arrive San Francisco 10:55 P. M.

8:00 P. M. The "Lark"  
Arrive San Francisco 9:45 A. M.

10:15 P. M. San Francisco Passenger  
Arrive San Francisco 3:30 P. M.

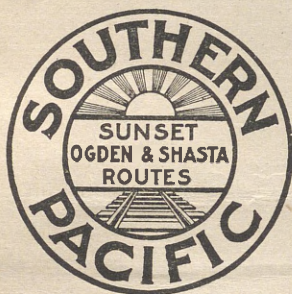
## VALLEY LINE

THROUGH THE "INLAND EM-  
PIRE" OF CALIFORNIA

6:00 P. M. The "Owl"  
Arrive San Francisco 8:50 A. M.

7:30 P. M. Number 49  
Arrive San Francisco 1:25 P. M.

10:00 P. M. Number 7  
Arrive San Francisco 7:50 P. M.



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Undivided Profits, \$180,000.00.

**F**IRST NATIONAL BANK  
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J. M. ELLIOTT, President.  
W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.  
Capital, \$1,500,000; Surplus and  
Profits, \$2,502,664; Deposits,  
\$20,000,000.

**F**ARMERS & MERCHANTS NAT. BANK  
Corner Fourth and Main

I. W. HELLMAN, President.  
V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier.  
Capital, \$1,500,000.  
Surplus and Profits, \$2,000,000.

**M**ERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK  
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Spring

W. H. HOLLIDAY, President.  
J. H. RAMBOZ, Cashier.  
Capital, \$1,000,000.  
Surplus and Profits, \$500,000.

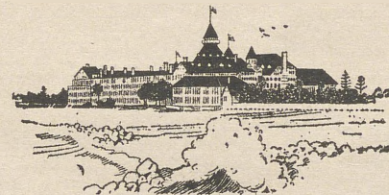
**H**IBERNIAN SAVINGS BANK  
Second Floor, Hibernian Bldg.  
Spring and Fourth.

George Chaffey, President.  
George A. Howard, Cashier.  
Capital \$325,000.00.  
Surplus and Profits \$27,500.00.

**N**ATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA  
N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring

J. E. FISHBURN, President.  
H. S. McKEE, Cashier.  
Capital, \$500,000.00 Surplus and  
Undivided Profits, \$200,000.

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## "It's Christmas Now---

---at Bullock's---My very own store," says Santa.

---"It makes me anxious to feel the reins tighten---and the reindeer tug and pull, and champ on their bits to be away---Oh, won't they fly this Christmas Eve! Won't we just have to? See how much bigger Los Angeles is than it ever was before--- See how many more Little Folks--- and Big Folks there are.

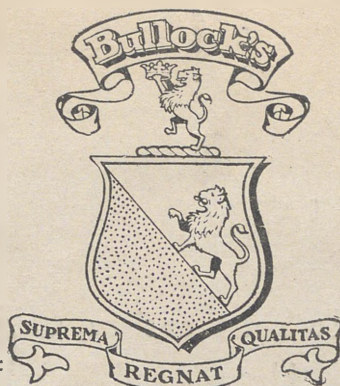
"Less than eight weeks now.

---"Boys and Girls must begin to be as good, as very good as they can---

---"And send their lists to me, care of Bullock's, Los Angeles---That's my very own store.

---One particular section I want to emphasize is the splendid *Book Store*, filled with suggestions for everyone, grown-ups as well as children."

*1st floor*



## *"I Wonder What is This Bureau of Personal Service"*

---Bullock's expects that many have had a similar query in their minds.

---The Bureau of Personal Service is a little section of the store set apart to live up to its name and prove helpful to you---

---It does not own a bit of merchandise--- and yet it is interested in every other section of the store---as that section may concern you---

---The Bureau of Personal Service has been established at Bullock's to aid you with suggestions and ideas and answers to your shopping problems---to serve you as a guide.

---If you desire news of the latest whim of fashion

---If you want a plan of an Original New Dress---

---If you are Furnishing a cosy corner, a Room, a Bungalow or a Magnificent Country Home---

---If you are in search of Gifts for any one---of Prizes or of favors for any function---

---If you are planning needlework---or are looking for the most practical Heater for your Winter's comfort---

---No matter how you may be vexed---consult Bullock's Bureau of Personal Service---2nd floor  
It is here to be of help---